

Weekly Report

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WEEKLY REPORT OF MARCH 25, 1955

VOL. XIII, No. 12, PAGES 291-318

TRUST-BUSTERS

Congress Resumes 65-Year Hunt
For Workable Monopoly Curbs

OF SPECIAL INTEREST :

MERGER TREND

ROBINSON-PATMAN

POSTAL PAY

ARMY-McCARTHY

CONTENTS

COMING UP IN CONGRESS

- Monopoly Curbs 291
Antitrust Background 294

PRESSES ON CONGRESS

- Antitrust Blocs 297
Antitrust Changes Asked 298
Lobbyist Registrations 299
Pressure Points 299

POLITICAL NOTES

- Re-Election Hopes 300
President's Popularity 300
ADA Convention 300
State Roundup 300

AROUND THE CAPITOL

- Eisenhower Meets Press 301
Nominations 302
Confirmations 302
Big Power Conference 301
Yalta Agreements 301
Disarmament Post 301
Executive Briefs 302
Congressional Briefs 302
Conference Committees 303

FLOOR ACTION

- Interior Appropriation 303
Labor-Health Funds 303
Second Supplemental 304
Probe Resolutions 305
Foreign Service 305
Committee Procedures 305
Rice Acreage 305
Postal Pay 305

VOTES

- Senate 309
Rubber Plants 309
Cotton Acreage 309
House 310
Postal Pay 310
Appropriations 310
Tobacco 310
Rubber Plants 310

COMMITTEE ROUNDUP

- Committee Calendar 313
Action 312
Upper Colorado 312
Mental Health 312
Congressional Immunity 312

Hearings

- Stock Market 312
Reciprocal Trade 314
Peress Case 314
Security System 314
Wiretapping 315
Natural Gas 315
Welfare Funds 315
Unemployment 316
Highway Program 316
Appropriations 317
Independent Offices 317
Agriculture 317
Treasury 317
Assignments 318

SUMMARY OF LEGISLATION

- Bills Acted On A-101
Bills Introduced A-102

CQ FEATURES

- Congressional Quiz ii
Capitol Quotes 318
Congressional Boxscore iii

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS .. iv

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The Authoritative Reference On Congress

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Congressional Quiz

1. Q--Did Democrats or Republicans make the biggest gains in 1954 voting for seats in state legislatures?

A--Seats in state legislatures total 7,531. The Democrats gained 500 seats in 1954, 397 in lower chambers, 103 in upper chambers, although only about one-half of the state senate seats were at stake. The Republicans, on the other hand, picked up only three state senate and two house seats.

2. Q--Did the absence of President Eisenhower's name from the ballot make a difference in GOP returns in 1954?

A--A Congressional Quarterly survey indicated that the GOP's total vote in 1954 House contests, when compared to 1950 vote totals, dropped in 27 states. But when compared to 1952 totals, the Republican vote in House contests showed a drop in 40 states. Mr. Eisenhower, of course, headed the Republican ticket in 1952.

3. Q--What is the Senate election outlook for 1956?

A--There will be 32 Senate seats to be filled; 17 of these are held by Republicans, 15 by Democrats. Of the Democrats' 15, eight are in the South where Democratic candidates are usually elected in statewide races. Republicans are fairly certain of retaining only five of the GOP Senate seats -- in Vermont, Kansas, North Dakota, South Dakota, and New Hampshire. Outcome of contests for the remaining seats -- seven Democratic, 12 Republican -- will be more or less doubtful.

4. Q--Do recent vote trends indicate that Democrats are successfully invading traditionally Republican states?

A--Yes. In New England, Oregon, and the Midwest Democrats have registered gains at GOP expense. Maine elected a Democratic governor in 1954, while in New Hampshire a six-term GOP Representative, Chester E. Merrow, won re-election by only 400 votes. And in Vermont for the

second time in two years Republicans were forced to fight to keep a Democrat out of the governorship. In Oregon, Democrats elected their first Senator in 40 years, as well as a Representative. Democrats elected a Senator in Michigan, retired one GOP Representative in Minnesota, and narrowed the victory margin of a Republican governor in Wisconsin.

5. Q--How about the Republicans. Haven't they also been making gains in Democratic strongholds?

A--Yes. The GOP in 1954 elected its first U.S. Representative from Florida since 1875, and also elected a Representative in Texas. North Carolina in the past two elections has sent a Republican to the House. Two of Virginia's three Republican Representatives were re-elected in 1954.

6. Q--How long did it take the Senate to confirm President Eisenhower's nomination of John Marshall Harlan to the Supreme Court?

A--More than four months. Mr. Eisenhower first sent Harlan's nomination to Congress on Nov. 9, 1954, but the Senate Judiciary Committee on Nov. 23 voted to delay action until the 84th Congress convened. The President resubmitted the nomination on Jan. 10. The Senate Committee held hearings, and approved the nomination March 9. The Senate, by a roll-call vote of 71-11, confirmed the nomination March 16.

7. Q--What does the Joint Committee on the Economic Report think about the U.S. economy?

A--The Committee reported March 14 that the U.S. economy "has been improving since late in 1954," but there were "elements of uncertainty" in the future. However, in supplemental views, Democrats on the Committee criticized certain Administration policies, while Republicans defended them.

NOTE: CQ Weekly Report pages on which additional data may be found: (1), (2), (3), (4), (5) 265ff; (6) 279; (7) 282.

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Coming Up in Congress

MONOPOLY CURBS

Congress Seeking Ways to Halt Concentration

While Maintaining Competition in Business

Congress, circling its elusive prey warily, hopes to trim the claws of monopoly without curbing the growth of efficiency in a high-powered economy.

Congressional study will pick up momentum after release of a report -- already "leaked" -- by a Justice Department advisory committee. Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., asked the committee to figure out how to "give clarity, produce uniformity and insure a common-sense approach to enforcement" of antitrust laws.

Both political parties will try to swing 1956 votes with the monopoly issue. It's been a political bonanza ever since Teddy Roosevelt demonstrated the drama of "trust-busting."

Brownell's outline of his committee's job points up hazards of the battle against monopoly. Legislators, administrators, and judges have had trouble finding a clear, uniform, common-sense formula to curb "bad" monopoly without stunting "good" bigness. They've been trying since the Sherman Act of 1890.

BARNES' VIEWPOINT

Assistant Attorney General Stanley N. Barnes, who heads the Justice Department's Antitrust Division and is co-chairman of Brownell's study committee, told Congressional Quarterly "conflicting philosophies and theories" prevent mechanical, black-and-white administration of the laws.

Take government procurement: Should Uncle Sam always buy from the low bidder -- saving the taxpayer money -- or should he stimulate competition by spreading federal dollars among small, high-cost companies?

"No one of these conflicting philosophies can be supreme," Barnes said; "discretion" is needed.

But exercise of discretion -- the administrator's and judge's concept of "common sense" -- sparks "a political barrage of abuse," he added. Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), who earned a reputation as a "trust-buster" in the late '30s, told CQ that "Congress should define clearly what is prohibited" and what is permitted. "Ambiguous laws... transfer the legislative function to the judiciary."

BROAD PRINCIPLES NEEDED

Barnes, however, said "broad principles" in the law permit interpretation necessary to "meet new situations."

Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) of the House Judiciary Antitrust Subcommittee told CQ interpretation sometimes subverts even clear Congressional policy. The Justice Department and Federal Trade Commission, he said, have displayed "too much timidity" in enforcement. Committee hearings, he hopes, will help impress Congressional intent on administrators; new laws may be kept to a minimum.

The greatest number of 1955 antitrust bills have been introduced to settle a conflict over interpretation of the Clayton and Robinson-Patman Acts, which ban certain forms of price discrimination. One set of bills would tighten the prohibitions, while others would affirm current judicial interpretations that permit considerable leeway in defense against charges of price discrimination. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 298.)

Basic Antitrust Laws

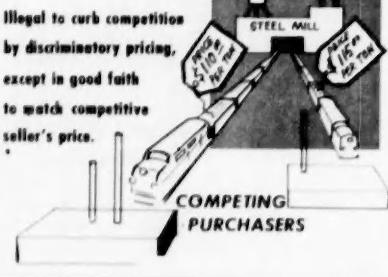
Sherman Act

Illegal to restrain
or monopolize trade...



Clayton & Robinson - Patman Acts

Illegal to curb competition
by discriminatory pricing,
except in good faith
to match competitive
seller's price.



Congress may try to redefine standards. The phrase, "substantially to lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly," crops up repeatedly in antitrust laws. How much is "substantially?" How close to realization is a tendency? Precisely what are "monopoly" and "restraint of trade?"

PENALTIES BOOSTED

More specific legislation also is under consideration. A bill (HR 3659) to raise the maximum fine from \$5,000, to \$50,000 has been reported by the House. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 279.) A bill (HR 4954) to permit the federal government to sue for civil damages has been ordered reported. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 284.) Another bill (HR 4958) would allow the courts to award actual or as much as double civil damages, instead of mandatory treble damages, to non-federal complainants.

Also in the hopper are bills to regulate bank holding companies, curb bank mergers (HR 2115), broaden the definition of "trade" and "commerce" (HR 634), and clear the path for investigating the records of companies with foreign subsidiaries (HR 642).

And Congress will debate off-shoots of the anti-trust issue. Opponents of the Dixon-Yates power

contract contend it would allow monopolistic private utilities to invade the Tennessee Valley Authority's domain. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 276.) The Justice Department committee reportedly will recommend curbs on "monopolistic" labor union practices, and amendment or repeal of "fair trade" laws, which permit manufacturers to fix prices on some products. Critics have challenged the sale of federal rubber plants to large corporations, and plans for industrial atomic energy. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 283.) Others have questioned whether the Federal Communications Commission and Civil Aeronautics Board promote or hinder desirable competition in allocating television channels and certifying air lines.

O'Mahoney is working on an innovation by which federal agencies, rather than states, would issue corporation charters. Congress would set the standards, forbidding such "abuses" as interlocking directorates, and perhaps restricting a company's spread into businesses other than the one for which it was chartered.

The Senator contends his proposal would result in "less government regulation." Regulation, he said, has mushroomed because state charters are "blank checks" which permit abuses. To control these abuses, federal agencies spring up to enforce what O'Mahoney called "the fundamental law." If Congress spells out corporations' "powers, duties, and responsibilities," he predicted, it "will stop the trend of big government taking over when concentration becomes too great."

Mergers Watched

Watching the tide of mergers apprehensively, Congress and the Administration are rummaging for remedies that won't sap the economy's vigor.

They're asking tough questions:

When does a merger concentrate power to an unhealthy degree?

When does a merger stimulate competition?

When does a merger retard economic growth?

When does a merger promote efficiency and general prosperity?

President Eisenhower told Congress the government should "keep the doors to opportunity open for new and small enterprises." (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 78.) But the Small Business Administration said "small business in important industries is not faring well." The merger movement, SBA said, partly causes and partly results from this condition.

MERGERS INCREASING

The number of industrial mergers has not grown appreciably in recent years. But Assistant Attorney General Stanley N. Barnes, who heads the Justice Department's Antitrust Division, told Congressional

Quarterly "the significance of the so-called wave of mergers is that they're not just mergers, but mergers of extremely large corporations."

In 1935, according to the Federal Trade Commission, the 200 largest manufacturing companies produced 37.7 percent of the nation's manufactures. The remaining 205,500 companies produced the balance -- 62.3 percent. By 1950, FTC said, the 200 biggest companies had taken over a bigger share -- 40.5 percent. The total number of companies had grown, and more than 302,000 companies shared less than 60 percent of U.S. manufacturing. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 295ff.)

Chairman Edward F. Howrey of the Federal Trade Commission concedes that the merger movement is "of grave concern" to FTC, but told a Congressional committee that "competition may be injured by some mergers and revitalized by others."

AUTO SITUATION

Barnes told CQ that recent mergers in the automobile industry resulted from efforts to keep competition going. He said "the little boys are fighting for their lives" to hold part of the market away from General Motors and Ford. And, he said, large banks have merged "not to get bigger, but to compete." Such mergers, he said, are "concrete proof of intense competition."

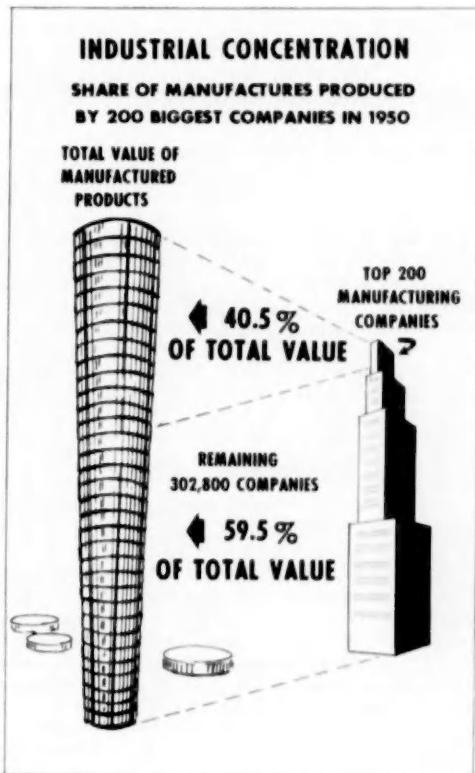
While there would be more competition if General Motors were divided into 1,000 independent companies, Barnes said, there's considerable question whether such a situation would be "better."

The law prohibits mergers which may "substantially...lessen competition, or...tend to create a monopoly." There's conflict over the meaning of "substantially." Chairman Emanuel Celler (D.N.Y.) of the House Judiciary Antitrust Subcommittee, who helped tighten the merger law in 1950, told CQ the Justice Department and FTC have "not been vigilant enough" and have employed too narrow a definition of "substantially."

He said a merger is illegal even if it doesn't come close to creating a national -- or even statewide -- monopoly, so long as it "substantially" cuts back competition in any market.

MARKET DEFINITION VITAL

Barnes agrees that a definition of the market is vital. The Justice Department has gone to court to block Schenley's purchase of Park and Tilford stock. Although the two companies' production is far less than half the total of all whiskey, Barnes said, together they would control a substantial share of a specific market -- blended whiskey.



He said the "incipency test" should be used to nip concentration before it goes too far. If, little by little, mergers place a large share of a market in the control of a few companies -- an oligopoly -- they may "by tacit understanding approach monopoly," he explained. "The danger of oligopolies," he added, is that they "harness commerce into too few channels" -- not necessarily just one.

Celler hopes that Congressional hearings will bring about stricter enforcement without the need for rewriting the merger laws. A Justice Department study committee, according to advance reports, will recommend no amendment of the merger laws but will urge strict enforcement. While agreeing that some mergers are efficient and beneficial, the committee reportedly will suggest that any merger -- even a relatively minor acquisition -- be blocked if it would result in an "appreciable growth toward monopoly."

One of Celler's bills would curb mergers in a specific area -- banking. Several bills would regulate bank holding companies. Attempts may be made to modify tax advantages enjoyed by some merged companies. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 249ff.)

Fact Sheet

BACKGROUND, OPERATION OF ANTITRUST PROGRAM

Congress decided in 1890 that big business was getting too much power over the economy through monopolistic practices. The Sherman Act was the first major attempt to build an antitrust policy that would nurture free competition and protect the consumer and small businessman. Sixty-five years later, antitrust policy remains an issue, as Congress and the Administration examine the law, its enforcement, and its interpretation. Action will take place against the background outlined in this section: Basic antitrust laws on the statute books, bills introduced to amend these laws, statistics that measure the dimensions of the restraint of trade problem, and statements of Administration policy.

Basic Antitrust Laws

Key provisions of basic laws on monopoly, restraint of trade, and related areas:

SHERMAN ACT OF 1890 -- "Every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states, or with foreign nations, is declared to be illegal..."

Those (persons or corporations) who "monopolize, or attempt to monopolize, or combine or conspire with any other person or persons, to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce among the several states, or with foreign nations..." shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable on each count by a maximum fine of \$5,000 and/or one year imprisonment.

Illegal combinations may be prevented by injunction as well as punished after accomplishment.

CLAYTON ACT OF 1914 -- It shall be unlawful "to discriminate in price between different purchasers of commodities...where the effect of such discrimination may be substantially to lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly..." The law makes various exceptions, such as a provision permitting reduced prices for quantity sales.

It shall be unlawful to make sales or grant concessions conditional on purchaser's agreement not to deal with a competitor of the seller, if such agreements may "substantially lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly..."

No corporation may acquire voting stocks, proxies, etc., of another corporation when "the effect of such acquisition may be substantially to lessen competition, or to tend to create a monopoly."

Any person or company injured by acts which are unlawful under antitrust laws may sue for treble damages plus costs. ("Person" does not include U.S. government.)

A decision against a person or company in a federal antitrust case may be used as *prima facie* evidence in suits, based on the same material, brought by other parties.

Interlocking directorates shall be unlawful among banks of the Federal Reserve System, and among corporations beyond a certain size if they are competitive, so that "elimination of competition by agreement between

them would constitute a violation of any of...the antitrust laws." (Other laws besides the Clayton Act combine to form provisions curbing interlocking directorates.)

"The labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce...nor shall such organizations (labor unions, agricultural organizations, and others which do not operate for profit and which issue no stocks), or the members thereof, be held...to be illegal combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade, under the antitrust laws."

ROBINSON-PATMAN ACT OF 1936 -- Expanded anti-price discrimination provisions of Clayton Act by banning "any discount, rebate, allowance, or advertising service charge" more favorable to one purchaser than to his competitors, with certain exceptions and defenses.

It shall be unlawful to sell "at unreasonably low prices for the purpose of destroying competition or eliminating a competitor."

CELLER ACT OF 1950 -- Extended Clayton Act curbs on acquisition of stock control to cover acquisition of physical assets. Clayton Act provisions had been directed against consolidations through manipulation of stock. Celler Act was directed against outright purchase of competing firms. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, p. 661.)

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION ACT OF 1914 -- Established Federal Trade Commission, investing it with broad authority to investigate and police restraint of trade and other business practices.

Enforcement

The Justice Department, through its Antitrust Division, is responsible for much of the policing of antitrust laws and for undertaking legal proceedings against violators. It conducts investigations, and attempts to negotiate for voluntary compliance.

Federal regulatory agencies, primarily the Federal Trade Commission, follow this general pattern:

When study of a company's practice -- either at the government's initiative or upon complaint by an affected party -- indicates a violation, the Commission may attempt to secure voluntary compliance. If negotiations are successful, the company and the government ratify a consent agreement, specifying corrective action the company will take. The Commission is supposed to check up on compliance with these agreements.

If negotiations fail, the Commission notifies the company that it plans to issue an order to require corrective action.

The company may demand a hearing before the Commission in an attempt to show cause why the cease and desist order should not be issued.

If the Commission rejects the appeal, it issues the order.

The company may petition the federal courts to set aside the order. Or the Commission may seek court enforcement of compliance, or an injunction to prevent prospective violation. (Procedures for securing court enforcement differ under various antitrust laws.)

Non-federal parties also may ask the courts for injunctive relief if there is "danger of irreparable loss or damage."

The court may affirm, enforce, modify, or set aside the Commission's order.

Antitrust Bills

Major antitrust and related bills introduced in the 84th Congress as of March 20, with bill number, date of introduction, and sponsors (bills grouped together are similar, but not in all cases identical):

PRICE DISCRIMINATION

Disallow the "good faith" defense against price discrimination charges if "the effect of the discrimination may be substantially to lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly..." The Robinson-Patman Act of 1936, together with the Clayton Act of 1914, bans various types of price discrimination, but permits the seller to rebut the case against him by showing that he set a discriminatively low price in good faith to match an equally low price established by a competitive seller. In addition to disallowing this defense under certain circumstances, some of the bills below contain a reaffirmation of Congressional anti-trust policy.

S 11, 1/6/55 -- Kefauver (D Tenn.), Barrett (R Wyo), Beall (R Md.), Chavez (D N.M.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Douglas (D Ill.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Fulbright (D Ark.), Green (D R.I.), Hennings (D Mo.), Hill (D Ala.), Holland (D Fla.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Jackson (D Wash.), Kilgore (D W. Va.), Langer (R N.D.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Long (D La.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Mansfield (D Mont.), McClellan (D Ark.), McNamara (D Mich.), Morse (D Ore.), Murray (D Mont.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Pastore (D R.I.), Scott (D N.C.), Smathers (D Fla.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Symington (D Mo.)

HR 11, 1/ 5/55 -- Patman (D Texas)
HR 89, 1/ 5/55 -- Curtis (R Mo.)
HR 1840, 1/10/55 -- Rogers (D Colo.)
HR 2577, 1/20/55 -- Dawson (R Utah)
HR 2611, 1/20/55 -- Lesinski (D Mich.)
HR 2690, 1/20/55 -- Williams (D N.J.)
HR 2850, 1/24/55 -- Holifield (D Calif.)

Affirm the Supreme Court interpretation that price discrimination in good faith to match an equally low price established by a competing seller is a complete defense against charges of violating price discrimination provisions of the Robinson-Patman Law, and permit seller to absorb freight charges in meeting competition by another seller.

S 780, 1/27/55 -- Capehart (R Ind.)
HR 4824, 3/10/55 -- Walter (D Pa.)

Similar to S 780 and HR 4824. Would also permit seller in good faith to set a discriminatory price below -- not just equal to -- a competitive seller's price to maintain a customary differential. (If A ordinarily charges, for example, 5 percent less than B, he could continue to do so.)

HR 3949, 2/10/55 -- Walter (D Pa.)

FINES

Raise maximum fine for each count of criminal violation of antitrust laws from \$5,000 to \$50,000, retaining one year imprisonment. (Requested by President Eisenhower and Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr.)

S 670, 1/24/55 -- Daniel (D Texas)
HR 272, 1/ 5/55 -- Denton (D Ind.)
HR 351, 1/ 5/55 -- Cellar (D N.Y.)
HR 3659, 2/ 7/55 -- Cellar (D N.Y.), reported favorably (H Rept 70) 2/23/55. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 279.)

DAMAGES

Permit federal government to sue for actual damages resulting from violation of antitrust laws. (Existing law permits non-federal complainants to sue for treble damages, but permits federal government to collect no damages. Requested by President Eisenhower.)

S 733, 1/26/55 -- Kilgore (D W. Va.)
HR 655, 1/ 5/55 -- Denton (D Ind.)
HR 794, 1/ 5/55 -- Keating (R N.Y.)
HR 3658, 2/ 7/55 -- Cellar (D N.Y.)
HR 4584, 3/ 2/55 -- Walter (D Pa.)
HR 4954, 3/15/55 -- Cellar (D N.Y.)

Allow courts to award non-federal complainants actual damages plus costs, or up to double damages, instead of mandatory treble damages.

HR 4958, 3/15/55 -- Walter (D Pa.)

BANKING

Stiffen restrictions on mergers and consolidations of banks, requiring federal agencies charged with passing on applications to consider whether proposed consolidations would "lessen competition unduly or...tend unduly to create a monopoly contrary to the policy of Congress hereby declared in favor of local ownership and control of banks and competition in the field of banking."

HR 2115, 1/13/55 -- Cellar (D N.Y.)
Control and regulate bank holding companies.
S 880, 2/ 1/55 -- Capehart (R Ind.), Beall (R Md.), Douglas (D Ill.), Fulbright (D Ark.), Payne (R Maine), Sparkman (D Ala.), Frear (D Del.)
HR 685, 1/ 5/55 -- Multer (D N.Y.)
HR 2674, 1/20/55 -- Spence (D Ky.)

MISCELLANEOUS

Transfer from Secretary of Agriculture to Attorney General jurisdiction over cases in which agricultural producer cooperatives are accused of fixing prices through monopolizing or restraining trade.

HR 141, 1/5/55 -- Mason (R Ill.)
Include within definition of "trade or commerce" subject to antitrust laws "all forms of trade or commerce...unless specifically exempted...by statute."

HR 634, 1/5/55 -- Cellar (D N.Y.)
Require, under subpoena in antitrust proceedings, domestic corporations to produce records of their foreign affiliates or subsidiaries, and foreign corporations to produce records of their affiliates operating in the U.S.

HR 642, 1/5/55 -- Cellar (D N.Y.)

Statistical Yardsticks

CONCENTRATION

Portion of total value of manufactured products accounted for by leading companies, showing growth of concentration between 1935 and 1950:

	<u>1935</u>	<u>1950</u>
First 5 companies	10.6%	11.4%
First 50 companies	26.2	26.6
First 100 companies	32.4	33.3
First 200 companies	37.7	40.5

There were 205,700 manufacturing companies in 1935, and 303,000 in 1950. Figures above are quoted from Federal Trade Commission report on "Changes in Concentration in Manufacturing," released April 15, 1954. FTC emphasized that no available set of statistics could present a conclusive picture of trends in concentration.

MERGERS

The Justice Department and Federal Trade Commission review and investigate business mergers and consolidations to determine whether or not they would be legal under the Clayton Act of 1914 (as amended by the Celler Act of 1950), which bans certain mergers which would "substantially...lessen competition..." Most mergers of consequence are "reviewed" through assembly of data. A smaller number are "inquired into" more thoroughly. Companies planning mergers request "prior clearance." Grants of clearance are advisory; the government informs the companies that it has no present intention of instituting action against the merger. Figures on Justice Department studies of mergers, by fiscal years:

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>
Mergers reviewed	654	662
Inquired into	21	28
Requests for prior clearance	10	13
Cleared	7	4

Figures for 1955 cover fiscal year through Feb. 14. Figures for fiscal 1953 are approximate: About 500 mergers reviewed.

Not all requests for prior clearance which were not granted were necessarily denied. Cases may be pending, or proposed mergers may have been abandoned.

CASE LOADS

Antimonopoly complaints and orders issued by FTC, by fiscal years:

	<u>Complaints</u>	<u>Orders</u>
1951	29	23
1952	29	24
1953	29	24
1954	30	25

Justice Department antitrust case load, by fiscal years:

	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>
Cases pending July 1	154	154	145
Cases filed	38	38	42
Cases terminated	38	47	72
Cases pending June 30	154	145	115

Breakdown of disposition of the 54 cases terminated during calendar 1954:

	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Civil</u>
Guilty pleas	3	Consent decrees 30
Nolo contendere	11	Verdict for government 3
Guilty verdict	1	Verdict against government 1
Dismissed on government motion	1	Dismissed by court 3
		Dismissed on government motion 1
TOTAL CRIMINAL	16	TOTAL CIVIL 38

Under a consent decree, the company accused of a violation agrees through negotiation, rather than litigation, to change its practices in a manner acceptable to the government.

Administration Policy

Key statements of the Eisenhower Administration on antitrust policy:

"The government has a responsibility to maintain easy entry into trade and industry, to check monopoly, and to preserve a competitive environment." The government should "keep the doors to opportunity open for new and small enterprises." President Eisenhower, Economic Report, Jan. 20.

The Administration works with "an uncompromising determination that there shall be no slackening of effort to protect free enterprise against monopoly and unfair competition..." Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., statement, June 26, 1953.

"We want to find out whether this pattern (of mergers in the auto industry) is nothing more than the consequence of competitive forces at work, or whether any one or more of the facts which amount to collusion or the suppression of competition has been at work. The Department of Justice does not assume that any given number of competitors in an industry is the proper number, or that any question of concentration can be considered without regard to the forces of the market place. It is the American philosophy that freedom and progress are best served by multiple centers of activity rather than by undue concentration of power." Brownell, speech, April 28, 1954.

"...small business in important industries is not faring well. The merger movement...is due in part to steady deterioration of the financial position of small independent firms...Large concerns are aggressively seeking to manufacture and market additional products so that there are few lines which are now the exclusive province of small firms." Small Business Administration, semi-annual report, Aug. 26, 1954.

"Competition may be injured by some mergers and revitalized by others." Edward F. Howrey, chairman, Federal Trade Commission, statement to Joint Committee on the Economic Report, Feb. 1, 1955.

In This Section...

- Antitrust Blocs Lining Up Strength
- Robinson-Patman Act Revision Proposals
- Lobbyist Registrations
- Pressure Points

ANTITRUST BLOCS

A renewed lobby dispute over price discrimination is in the cards as Congress prepares to study antitrust laws. Two fairly well-defined blocs are developing.

Small business groups are putting new steam behind a drive to strengthen the "Magna Charta of small business," the Robinson-Patman Act, to make more difficult what they term "monopolistic price discriminations."

An opposition bloc contends that rigid laws against price discrimination stifle rather than promote competition. Composed, in general, of larger industries and associations, it wants Congress to revise the law to affirm current court interpretations that permit special prices to a few buyers, when established in "good faith" and without intent to foster monopoly.

Both sides foresee a possible showdown this session.

Immediate goal of the small business interests and their labor-farm allies is passage of "equality of opportunity" bills introduced in the Senate (S 11) by Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) and 29 colleagues and in the House (HR 11) by Wright Patman (D Texas) and others. Court interpretations now permit some price discrimination, but the Kefauver-Patman proposals would make discrimination illegal if its effect would be to lessen competition substantially.

OPPOSITION GOALS

The other camp is backing legislation to affirm a 1951 decision of the Supreme Court in a Standard Oil of Indiana case. The Court held that a seller has an absolute defense if, in "good faith," he engages in price discrimination to match a price set by a competitor. Bills (S 780, HR 4824) to affirm the Court's stand have been introduced by Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) and Rep. Francis E. Walter (D Pa.). They would make it easier for sellers to lower prices to certain buyers, either outright or by absorbing freight costs, provided this was done without intent to create monopoly.

Advocates of the Kefauver-Patman proposals argue that the Capehart-Walter bills would encourage efforts to obtain from manufacturers special discounts, discriminatory price concessions and other trade advantages. This, they say, would choke off competition from small enterprises and lead to monopoly -- and higher prices for consumers.

Backers of the Capehart-Walter bills deny they would have this effect and argue that strong bans against price discrimination provide a crutch for the inefficient, resulting in "soft competition" -- and higher consumer prices.

UNDER PRESSURE



Enacted in 1936, the Robinson-Patman Act prohibits, among other things, discounts based on favoritism, special commissions given by sellers to buyers, and secret rebates.

SMALL BUSINESS COALITION

Small business interests have organized a loose coalition of nearly 20 organizations representing cooperative, wholesale, and retail interests to try to push the Kefauver-Patman bills through Congress. Labor groups are included, and say price discrimination may cost workers in small firms their jobs. Farm groups active in this coalition cite a "threat" to co-ops.

Known as the National Council for Preservation of the Robinson-Patman Act, the bloc includes, among others: National Food Brokers Association, National Association of Retail Druggists, Cooperative League of the U.S., International Machinists Union (AFL), United Auto Workers (CIO), National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, and National Farmers Union.

The Capehart-Walter bills' backers claim strong support in both government and industry. Capehart has said that the Kefauver-Patman approach is opposed by the Federal Trade Commission and the Departments of Commerce and Justice.

A bloc of industrial interests, including Standard Oil of Indiana, National Association of Manufacturers and others, in principle support the Capehart-Walter proposal. Some officials have spoken out for its enactment, but most of these industries are waiting for the report of the Attorney General's National Committee to Study the Antitrust Laws before deciding on any specific lobby strategy.

Fact Sheet

PROPOSALS TO CHANGE ROBINSON-PATMAN ACT

The Robinson-Patman Act of 1936 was enacted after Congress decided that existing price discrimination laws needed strengthening. The Act was designed to ban "unfair trade practices and unlawful price discrimination," and to prohibit "restraint and monopoly for the better protection of consumers, workers, and independent producers, manufacturers, merchants, and other business men."

The Act contained two main provisions:

SECTION 2(a) provided that "it shall be unlawful for any person engaged in commerce, in the course of such commerce, either directly or indirectly, to discriminate in price between different purchasers of commodities of like grade and quality."

SECTION 2(b) provided that "upon proof being made at any hearing on a complaint...that there has been discrimination in price or services or facilities furnished, the burden of rebutting the prima-facie case...shall be upon the person charged with a violation...and unless justification shall be affirmatively shown, the (Federal Trade) Commission is authorized to issue an order terminating the discrimination."

GOOD FAITH CLAUSE

Section 2(b) also contained the so-called "good faith" clause, which provided that "nothing...shall prevent a seller rebutting the prima-facie case thus made by showing that his lower price or the furnishing of services or facilities to any purchaser...was made in good faith to meet an equally low price of a competitor, or the services or facilities furnished by a competitor."

It was this good faith clause on which the Supreme Court based its decision in the case of Standard Oil Co. vs. Federal Trade Commission (340 U.S. 231). In its decision, the Court said:

"Where a seller sustains the burden of proof placed upon it to establish its defense under Section 2(b), we find no reason to destroy that defense indirectly, merely because it also appears that the beneficiaries of the seller's price reductions may derive a competitive advantage from them or may, in a natural course of events, reduce their own resale prices to their customers."

Some groups said the decision places the good faith clause in a position "controlling and paramount above all else." But other groups have opposed all proposed amendments to the Act except those which would "re-affirm" the "fundamental principle" stated in the decision.

Eleven bills to amend the Act had been introduced in the 84th Congress as of March 10.

KEY PROPOSALS

One of the key proposals is included in bills introduced by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) and 29 co-sponsors (S 11), Rep. Wright Patman (D Texas) (HR 11), and six other Representatives. Another key proposal is included in bills (S 780, HR 4824) introduced by Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) and Rep. Francis E. Walter (D Pa.).

Both proposals would change the good faith clause, leaving other portions of the Act untouched. The Capehart-Walter proposal would affirm the 1951 principle

handed down by the Supreme Court. The Kefauver-Patman proposal would modify the Supreme Court's interpretation.

CAPEHART-WALTER PROPOSAL—"It shall be a complete defense to a charge of discrimination in price, or in services or facilities furnished, if the seller shows that his lower price, or his furnishing of greater services or facilities, was made in good faith to meet an equally low price of, or services or facilities of comparable value furnished or offered by a competitor. Provided, however, that a seller shall not be deemed to have acted in good faith...if he knows or should have known that the competitor's offer or price was unlawful and nothing in this section shall make lawful any...conspiracy to attempt to monopolize trade or commerce among the several states."

KEFAUVER-PATMAN PROPOSAL—"Unless the effect of the discrimination may be substantially to lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly in any line of commerce it shall be a complete defense for a seller to show that his lower price or the furnishing of services or facilities to any purchaser...was made in good faith to meet an equally low price of a competitor, or the services or facilities furnished by a competitor."

PROS AND CONS

Groups backing the Capehart-Walter proposal include the National Association of Manufacturers, Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), and other firms selling in large quantities in basic industry.

They contend the Kefauver-Patman proposal would overturn the Supreme Court's 1951 decision. The Court has stated a "fundamental principle of free enterprise," these groups contend, but if a legislative re-statement seems necessary or desirable they believe the Capehart-Walter proposal would accomplish it.

They also say the decision placed the burden of proof on the seller to show good faith. They say it is for the FTC to decide if he has proved good faith. They also note that "cheating, or even attempting to create monopolies, is never good faith, nor is the destruction of other businesses."

Groups backing the Kefauver-Patman proposal include the United Auto Workers (CIO), International Machinists Union (AFL), Cooperative League of the U.S.A., National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, National Farmers Union, National Association of Retail Grocers, National Association of Retail Druggists, National Congress of Petroleum Retailers, Inc., National Association of Independent Tire Dealers, Inc., United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association, National Food Brokers Association, National Candy Wholesalers Association, Inc., and the U.S. Wholesale Grocers' Association, Inc.

These groups contend the Supreme Court, in effect, ruled that there is no limit on discrimination, as long as it is in good faith. They claim the burden is upon enforcement agencies to prove discrimination was not in good faith -- and they say this is "almost impossible" to prove.

The Kefauver-Patman proposal, they add, would "go a long way toward attaining the objectives which the authors of the Robinson-Patman Act thought they had secured when the Act was passed."

LOBBYIST REGISTRATIONS

Individuals

REGISTRANT -- DOUGLAS G. MODE, attorney, 705 Ring Building, Washington 6, D.C. Filed 3/17/55.

Employer -- Bridgeport Brass Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation providing for continuation of the suspension of certain import taxes on copper."

Compensation -- "Total annual compensation and expenses, \$3,000."

Previous Registration -- July 10, 1954. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 680.)

REGISTRANT -- DOUGLAS G. MODE, attorney, 705 Ring Building, Washington 6, D.C. Filed 3/17/55.

Employer -- The Downtown Merchants, Washington, D.C.

Legislative Interest -- "In furtherance of HR 4841."

Compensation -- "Retainer for this purpose, \$1,000. Additional compensation contingent."

Previous Registration -- July 10, 1954. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 680.)

REGISTRANT -- EUGENE O'DUNNE, JR., attorney, Southern Building, Washington 5, D.C. Filed 3/15/55.

Employer -- Comite de Productores de Azucar, Antonio Miro Quesada 375, Of. 504, Lima, Peru.

Legislative Interest -- "Amendment to Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, to increase quota."

Compensation -- Professional legal services, \$15,000 annually, plus disbursements.

Previous Registration -- Dec. 10, 1951. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, 1951, p. 699.)

Law and Public Relations

REGISTRANT -- MILLER AND CHEVALIER, 1001 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 3/17/55.

Employer -- Estate of Alfred I du Pont, Barnett National Bank Building, Jacksonville 2, Fla.

Legislative Interest -- "HR 2674, to provide for the control and regulation of bank holding companies and all similar legislation."

Compensation -- "Total annual compensation and expenses, \$3,000."

Previous Registration -- See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 679, 680, 691, 694.

PRESSURE POINTS

EDUCATION -- Glosser B. Current, director of branches for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said March 19 states which try to circumvent the Supreme Court decision banning segregation in public schools will find their efforts in vain. Current, speaking at a five-state regional NAACP conference in Shreveport, La., added: "The NAACP, through reasonable demands, the courts, and constitutional rights, plans to obtain freedom for Negroes in every phase of American life by 1963. On March 19, the Georgia Education Association, at its annual convention in Atlanta, endorsed without dissent a resolution calling for "continuation of equal but separate schools."

CO-OPS -- The National Rural Electric Cooperative Association March 20 called on Congress to "discharge" the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch on grounds that it is being used to serve "vested interests." The group said the Commission had joined the "power lobby" and "Wall Street bankers" in an attempt to destroy the government power program. In identical letters to Congressmen, Clyde T. Ellis, general manager of the Association, objected to a Commission report sent to Congress March 13 which called for a halt of government lending to the farmer-operated electric cooperatives. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 276.) Ellis said former President Herbert Hoover was "out to liquidate" all segments of the electric power industry "not owned and exploited by Wall Street Bankers and insurance companies..."

BRICKER AMENDMENT -- The Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U.S. and the Vigilant Women for the Bricker Amendment will "cooperate" to "educate" the public on the need for the Bricker Amendment (S J Res 1). The announcement was made in the March 15 issue of the VFW official publication, *Guardpost for Freedom*. The Vigilant Women, described as a "nation-wide organization working at the community level," will cooperate with local units of the VFW to "whip up support" for the amendment and promote action "designed to bring about the earliest possible hearings on it."

TAXES -- The CIO legislative department March 21 released its first "Senate Showdown Vote." The vote was taken March 15 on an amendment by Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) to extend corporation and excise taxes 27 months and provide a \$20 tax cut for head of households and an additional \$10 cut for dependents. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 278, 281.) According to the CIO, only one Republican, Sen. William Langer (N.D.), voted "right," while five Democrats -- Sens. Harry F. Byrd (Va.), Allen J. Ellender (La.), Walter F. George (Ga.), Spessard L. Holland (Fla.), and A. Willis Robertson (Va.) -- voted "wrong."

CHAMBER -- The Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. in its regular quarterly report on the economic outlook, said March 17 there is "nothing in the economy to foreshadow a collapse of the stock market," despite "some loose talk" growing out of the Senate's stock exchange investigation. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 288.) The recovery from the 1953-54 recession, said the Chamber, "actually gained momentum" in the first three months of this year. The report added that "if past seasonal changes are a guide for the next six months, unemployment should decline and employment rise."

TARIFF -- Clarence L. Dale, executive director of the Committee for a Constitutional Tariff, March 17 made public a letter to Acting Comptroller General Frank Weitzell pointing to what he called the "suspected unconstitutionality" of the Trade Agreements Act and U.S. participation in GATT (General Agreements on Tariff and Trade). Dale said "33 assorted members of various government bureaus" are in Geneva conducting tariff negotiations under these agreements. He urged Weitzell to "check carefully the authority upon which expenditures pertaining to these two situations are made."



Political Notes

RE-ELECTION HOPES

Twenty Republican Representatives and former Representatives, who on Feb. 22, 1952, called on Mr. Eisenhower to seek the Republican nomination March 17, told the President of their "enthusiastic hope" that he would seek re-election.

Rep. Hugh Scott (R Pa.) said Mr. Eisenhower told them the "state of the world next spring" will have a bearing on his decision. Gov. Christian A. Herter (R Mass.) said that the President was "perhaps as noncommittal" as when the same group first asked him to run.

The pro-Eisenhower delegation included, besides Scott and Herter, Reps. James C. Auchincloss (N.J.), W. Sterling Cole (N.Y.), Gerald R. Ford, Jr. (Mich.), John W. Heselton (Mass.), Walter H. Judd (Minn.), Robert W. Kean (N.J.), Winston L. Prouty (Vt.), Thor G. Tolleson (Wash.), R. Walter Riehlman (N.Y.), and Clifford R. Hope (Kan.).

Former Representatives in the delegation included Sens. Clifford P. Case (N.J.) and Norris Cotton (N.H.), Assistant Secretary of State Thruston Ballard Morton, Federal Housing Administrator Albert M. Cole, New York Attorney General Jacob K. Javits, Harmar Denny, member of the Civil Aeronautics Board, Claude I. Bakeswell of Missouri, and Edward L. Sittler of Pennsylvania.

PRESIDENT'S POPULARITY

Top-level Republicans continued to state publicly that President Eisenhower is more popular throughout the country than the Republican Party. These views were expressed by Vice President Richard M. Nixon, Sen. Barry M. Goldwater (R Ariz.), chairman of the Senate Republican Campaign Committee, and GOP National Chairman Leonard W. Hall.

Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler said March 15 that he regarded the popularity of President Eisenhower as "a myth." Butler predicted that Democrats would win in 1956 whether the President runs or not. Butler said March 19 that the Republicans were so bankrupt on performance that they planned to make the 1956 campaign a race based on the personal appeal of the President. In 1952, he said, Republicans shouted, "I like Ike." Now, he said, they are crying "we need Ike."

Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.) said March 17 that he personally hoped to see Mr. Eisenhower renominated because he "is the one responsible for the present reactionary government and he must be held accountable."

REPUBLICANS IN SOUTH

Republicans must make gains in the South if they are to hold their own in future elections, Republican National Chairman Leonard W. Hall said in Miami March 18. "It is getting tougher every two years to elect Republican Representatives in the fringe areas of the North," he

stated. "We are going to look to Florida and other areas of the South to give us additional Congressmen so we can give complete assurance to the people that Mr. Eisenhower's program will be enacted into law," Hall said.

Dr. George Gallup, who conducts the Gallup Poll, stated in New Orleans March 18 that the Republican Party had been "incredibly stupid" in its dealings with the South. "They have tried to go the political route instead of studying the situation from the point of view of votes," Gallup added. He said the Party should offer good candidates in local elections and find able men to run party affairs rather than relying on "political henchmen."

ADA CONVENTION

Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., Washington attorney, March 20 was elected chairman of the Americans for Democratic Action at its annual convention in Washington. Rauh succeeded James E. Doyle of Minnesota and Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., Harvard professor, who served as co-chairmen.

The group criticized the Eisenhower Administration and Congress. "We have only the image of affability, complacency and confusion presented by the Eisenhower Administration, reinforced by the most reactionary elements among the Democrats in Congress--of drift, disunity and diatribe of the Congress," ADA stated. It called for the election of liberal candidates in both parties in 1956.

WHITE HOUSE AIDE

Kevin McCann, one of Mr. Eisenhower's top speech writers in the 1952 campaign, will become a special assistant to the President, the White House said March 22.

STATE ROUNDUP

CALIFORNIA -- The California Republican Assembly March 20 adopted a resolution endorsing the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket for a second term. The action was taken despite some objections from followers of Sen. William F. Knowland (R), who claimed an endorsement of Nixon might be interpreted as a repudiation of Knowland. The Assembly also adopted resolutions praising all members of the California GOP Congressional delegation.

FLORIDA -- Two top Florida Republican leaders boycotted a GOP rally in Miami March 17 at which GOP National Chairman Leonard W. Hall was speaker. Dade County Chairman Gray Brewer and State Committeeman Wesley Garrison contended the \$100 cost of the dinner was too steep for party workers. When he asked to see Hall regarding a Lincoln Day incident in Miami where 24 Negroes were refused admittance to a GOP dinner, Brewer quoted Hall as saying "he couldn't see us." Brewer added: "That's in line with the way the National Committee has been treating the elected members of the County Committee." Negroes attended the March 17 dinner (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 220).

BIG POWER CONFERENCE

President Eisenhower's statements at his March 23 news conference clarified the question of U.S. willingness to participate in a Big Four conference. (See box, adjoining column.)

The call for a big power conference was made March 20 by Walter F. George (D Ga.), Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. George expanded his view March 21 by saying he favored a conference even if Russia showed no concrete evidence in advance that it wanted peace. He said President Eisenhower should initiate the talks and participate in them. On March 23, George said talks probably should begin in 1955.

The State Department announced March 21 that George's views harmonized with those of Secretary of State John Foster Dulles.

But Senate Minority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.), following a March 22 conference with President Eisenhower, said the President was opposed to a top-level conference at the present time. Knowland's statement, made prior to the Presidential news conference, said Mr. Eisenhower felt there must be some specific evidence of Russian good faith before he would be willing to attend a four-power meeting.

YALTA AGREEMENTS

State Department release March 16 of the Yalta Documents provoked immediate and continuing comment in the United States and abroad. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 276.)

An almost immediate reaction came from Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) who March 17 charged President Roosevelt with an "almost unpardonable error" in making concessions to the Russians. Capehart said the papers "will be very damaging to the Democrats."

Senate Minority Leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) March 17 said the Administration was seeking ways to denounce sections of the agreement.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) March 17 said publication was "a very dangerous step...to satisfy the more vitriolic elements of the Republican Party."

Presidential Press Secretary James C. Hagerty March 17 said President Eisenhower had never studied the papers and was not consulted about their release.

Chairman James P. Richards (D S.C.) of the House Foreign Affairs Committee March 18 said if the Republicans attempt to make political capital of the documents, "it is bound to hurt the efforts of Democrats to build up a cooperative (foreign) policy."

Comments that the papers were not complete came from Sens. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) and Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.).

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles March 18 said the release should not be taken as any move toward the denunciation of the agreements.

Chairman Styles Bridges (R N.H.) of the GOP Policy Committee March 19 said he has instructed the Committee staff to prepare information from the Yalta documents for use by GOP speakers.

Eisenhower Meets Press

President Eisenhower March 23, at his 64th news conference, said he would be willing to make "concessions" to permit "exploratory talks" between representatives of the U.S., Great Britain, France, and Russia. He said, however, such talks, which might lead to a Big Four conference of the chiefs of state, would be contingent on ratification of the Paris Agreements to rearm West Germany.

The President also said:

He "earnestly believed" that documents such as the Yalta papers ought to be published, but that released parts should deal with matters of political and military significance -- not "casual conversation."

"There is nothing...to be gained," in reference to the Yalta documents, "by going back 10 years" to show by hindsight "that someone may have been wrong, or someone may have been right."

The U.S. would not use atomic weapons in a "police action," but declined to predict how he would characterize a fight over the islands of Quemoy and Matsu.

Any pay increase for postal workers beyond a maximum of 7½ percent would cause him the greatest concern.

He has not changed his mind about the so-called Bricker amendment to limit treaty powers, which he successfully opposed in 1954.

Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) said March 22 there were indications the papers had been "carefully culled" before release "for ammunition to be used not against the Communists but against" the Democratic Party.

Sen. Knowland said March 24 he is going to talk about the Yalta conference "whenever it is pertinent," despite President Eisenhower's statement that such discussions mean nothing. Sen. Bridges March 23 indicated he didn't agree with the President's idea of dropping the Yalta matter. (See box.)

Paul Butler, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, March 21 criticized the President for "permitting" release of the documents.

DISARMAMENT POST

President Eisenhower March 19 appointed Harold E. Stassen to a new Cabinet-level post as special assistant on disarmament problems. Stassen said he would assume his new duties immediately, while remaining as head of the Foreign Operations Administration, which is scheduled to expire June 30.

The White House announcement said Stassen would be expected "to take into account the full implications of new weapons in the possession of other nations as well as the United States, to consider future probabilities of armaments, and to weigh the views of the military, the

civilians, and the officials of our government and other governments." He would have the responsibility, the statement added, "for developing...broad studies, investigations, and conclusions, which when concurred in by the National Security Council and approved by the President, will become basic policy toward the question of disarmament."

EXECUTIVE BRIEFS

NATURAL GAS

A group of municipal and state officials met with President Eisenhower March 18 to protest a proposal to exempt independent natural gas producers from federal regulation. The President discussed the question with the group, but said he had made no decision on the matter. The group told the President that "60 million users of natural gas" would lose their present protection against "unreasonable rates" if the legislation was approved. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 315.)

REVISED TARIFF GROUP

Assistant Secretary of State Samuel C. Waugh, representing the United States, March 21 signed documents providing for U.S. adherence to the revised General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Waugh also signed a protocol which would establish the 34-nation Organization for Trade Cooperation. Approval of Congress is necessary before the U.S. could become a member of the organization.

ATOMIC RELIANCE

Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson told a news conference March 22 that the U.S. "will continue to place its chief reliance" on atomic weapons. The U.S. should be able to continue its superiority in quality even if Russia achieves parity in quantity, he added.

WATCH DUTIES

A Defense Department report released March 22 said "the needs of the Department of Defense for industrial capacity clearly demonstrate that no special nor preferential treatment for the (watch) industry is necessary." The report was based on a study completed prior to the White House decision to boost watch tariffs. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 522.)

MCCARTHY MAIL COVER

The Justice Department announced March 18 that no federal law was violated by a "cover" placed on the mail of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) in 1952. The Senate March 10 sent a report (S Rept 2510) on the mail cover to the Justice Department. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 251.)

SUPPLEMENTAL REQUESTS

President Eisenhower March 18 sent Congress a request for an immediate appropriation of \$12 million to develop civil defense plans "for evacuation, shelter and other means" of meeting H-bomb problems. The request was expected to be considered by the Senate Appropriations Committee as part of the Second Supplemental Appropriations bill for fiscal 1955 (HR 4903). (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 306.)

Mr. Eisenhower March 23 requested another supplemental appropriation of \$14,799,887 which, for the most part, would go for unemployment compensation for federal employees.

LABOR WAGES

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell said March 21 that the Administration should avoid becoming involved in the dispute over the guaranteed annual wage in the automobile industry. On March 17, Mitchell said state right-to-work laws "do more harm than good." He said states with such laws should re-examine them to gauge their value.

CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFS

ELECTION FUND LIMIT

The Senate Rules Elections Subcommittee announced March 17 that it would hold hearings on a bill (S 636) to revise laws governing campaign expenditures. Sen. Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (D Mo.), Chairman of the Subcommittee, said six days of testimony would begin April 12. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 97.)

SECURITY PROGRAM

Ex-Sen. Harry P. Cain (R Wash., 1946-53) said March 18 that both Republican and Democratic Administrations have mixed partisan politics with security, and called for a thorough overhaul of the government's employee security program. Cain, a member of the Subversive Activities Control Board, favored "a detached and distinguished nonpartisan commission" which would study and handle the security program in a uniform and consistent manner. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 191.)

FOREIGN POLICY

Rep. Henry S. Reuss (D Wis.) March 16 called for a United Nations trusteeship for Formosa "to assume its defense against the aggression that threatens it, and to promote the development of self-government by the Formosan people."

Rep. Melvin R. Laird (R Wis.) replied that "the suggestion...merely muddies the water."

NOMINATIONS

President Eisenhower has sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Allen Whitfield of Iowa, to be a member of the Atomic Energy Commission, March 22.

Joseph S. Davis of California, to be a member of the Council of Economic Advisers, March 24.

Raymond J. Saulnier of New York, to be a member of the Council of Economic Advisers, March 24.

CONFIRMATIONS

The Senate has confirmed the following nominations:

Joseph Campbell of New York, as Comptroller General of the United States, March 18.

Ex-Sen. Homer Ferguson (R Mich., 1943-55), as Ambassador to the Philippines, March 22.

Rep. Halleck Tells...

HOW SENATE-HOUSE CONFERENCE COMMITTEES WORK

Conference committees, made up of Members of both the House and Senate, are formed to work out compromises when the two chambers pass different versions of a bill.

For instance, on March 15 the Senate passed a bill (HR 4259) to extend corporate and excise taxes, after first rejecting an amendment that would have cut personal income taxes. A tax-cut provision, however, was included in the House-passed version of HR 4259, and a conference committee was named to resolve the differences.

Here, in the words of Rep. Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.), House majority leader in the 83rd Congress, is how a conference committee works:

HALLECK'S ANALYSIS

As a rule, when the House and Senate pass different versions of a bill, a conference committee is called upon to iron out the areas of disagreement.

Such a committee is made up of members from both bodies, called "managers," appointed by the Speaker and the Vice President from nominations supplied by the chairmen of the standing committees which have been handling the legislation under consideration. Thus the make-up of such conference groups changes, depending on the subject matter of the bill.

Other committees of the House or Senate may travel about the country, attracting wide public attention with dramatic hearings -- some of them televised -- but the conference committee traditionally works behind closed doors, without fanfare, keeping no official minutes of its proceedings.

Yet, as a review of this operation made by the Library of Congress points out, conference committees have waged some of the most decisive battles of legislative history.

IMPORTANCE OF CONFERENCES

In fact the conference committee has been called "the most unique and powerful legislative institution in America." The "most powerful" label is open to argument, since any compromise the committee may reach is still subject to approval by both Houses. But there is little question that the job these conferees perform in the lawmaking process is of tremendous importance to the nation.

The conference committee has an ancient background, records indicating its origination with the 14th century English Parliament. Ours, however, is the only one to survive among the modern bicameral systems of the world. (England, for instance, now uses its cabinet to reconcile differences between the House of Commons and the House of Lords.)

Of some 28 steps in the genesis of legislation from introduction of a bill to proclamation of a measure as the

law of the land, assignment of a disputed proposal to a conference committee, after different versions have passed both Houses, is the last major hurdle before final approval by the Congress.

House members of such a committee are charged with doing their best to uphold the House position during the conference. Senate members, by the same token, fight to maintain the Senate's view. Committee sessions are informal and the arguments of individual members are kept confidential so that a minimum of outside pressures can be exerted on them during deliberations.

SOME ARE DEADLOCKS

These meetings have been compared to collective bargaining sessions and to top-level, international diplomatic parleys.

On occasion, conferences have lasted as long as four months, with neither side giving an inch. Sometimes, on the other hand, agreement is reached in a matter of minutes.

What happens if a conference fails to reach agreement? House rules provide that any member can call for a new set of managers after 20 days. If a new group remains deadlocked, the Congress may take a new vote on the disputed features or the legislation may simply "die" in the conference.

The conference committee's draft is sent back to both chambers on an all-or-nothing basis. It can't be approved in part, or amended, except by concurrent resolution by both House and Senate.

While the use of the conference technique has been criticized, sometimes harshly, it has proved its worth through the years as an effective instrument for orderly operation of the Congress.

Besides, no one has come forward yet with a better system for gaining Senate and House agreement on those occasions when the welfare of the nation demands passage of highly controversial legislation.

Charles A. Halleck, 54, of Renssalaer, Ind., won his seat in Congress at a special election in 1935. He has since been re-elected 10 straight times. He represents 12 counties in northwestern Indiana which in 1950 had a total population of 304,235.

He entered politics in 1924, the same year he received his LL.B. from Indiana University, by winning election as prosecuting attorney of the Jasper-Newton circuit. He was re-elected four times.

A World War I veteran and a member of the American Legion, Halleck is married and the father of two children.

He served as House Majority leader in the 80th and 83rd Congresses, which the GOP controlled. In the 84th Congress, he is a member of the House Administration Committee.



March 18-24

Floor Action

In This Section...

- Three Appropriations Approved
- House Passes Tax Revision
- Cotton Acreage Increase Rejected
- Rubber Plant Sale Sanctioned
- Rice Acreage Increase Authorized
- House Sets Committee Procedures
- Postal Pay Increase Bill Fails
- Additional Investigations Authorized

INTERIOR APPROPRIATION

ACTION -- The House March 24 passed by voice vote the Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill for fiscal 1956 (HR 5085) carrying a total appropriation of \$297,925,546.

BACKGROUND -- President Eisenhower requested \$313,353,056. The House Appropriations Committee cut the request by \$15,081,810, or 4.8 percent. The final amount approved by the House was \$15,427,510 less than requested.

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown of funds in HR 5085, as approved by the House:

Interior

Office of the Secretary	\$ 3,565,000
Bureau of Land Management	15,700,000
Bureau of Indian Affairs	66,510,856
Geological Survey	26,285,000
Bureau of Mines	18,863,000
National Park Service	43,304,300
Fish and Wildlife Service	11,387,000
Office of Territories	19,000,000
Administration	2,065,000
 SUBTOTAL.	 \$206,680,156

Related Agencies

Commission of Fine Arts	\$ 21,200
Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review	70,000
Forest Service, Department of Agriculture	84,536,690
Indian Claims Commission	119,500
Jamestown-Williamsburg Yorktown Celebration Commission	100,000
National Capital Planning Commission	643,000
Smithsonian Institution	5,355,000
Woodrow Wilson Centennial Celebration Commission	10,000
Virgin Islands Corporation	390,000
 SUBTOTAL.	 \$ 91,245,390
 TOTAL.	 \$297,925,546

DEBATE -- Rep. Frank Chelf (D Ky.) introduced an amendment to cut from the bill \$345,700 requested for construction of a new superhighway at Mammoth Cave National Park, Ky. Chelf said the highway would destroy the natural beauty of the park and jeopardize private investment in tourist facilities.

Rep. Leon H. Gavin (R Pa.) introduced an amendment, which was rejected, to add \$400,000 to the Department of Agriculture Forest Service for a new seedling program.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Chelf -- Delete \$345,700 from the \$20,000,000 requested for National Park Service Highway construction. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Gavin -- Provide an additional \$400,000 for the state and private forestry cooperation of the Department of Agriculture Forest Service. Voice.

COMMITTEE ACTION

COMMITTEE -- House Appropriations.

ACTION -- March 21 reported HR 5085 (H Rept 239). The Committee recommended cuts in funds for construction requested by several agencies because, the report said, unobligated balances from previously appropriated funds would be sufficient to carry out the fiscal 1956 programs. Groups involved were the Bureau of Indian Affairs, National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Office of Territories' Alaska Public Works Program.

LABOR-HEW APPROPRIATIONS

ACTION -- The House March 21 passed by voice vote the Labor Department, Health, Education, and Welfare, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill for fiscal 1956 (HR 5046, amended). The appropriations totaled \$2,337,522,261, the amount recommended by the Appropriations Committee. A breakdown of funds carried in the bill:

Labor	\$ 417,792,900
Health, Education, Welfare	1,907,403,361
National Labor Relations Board	8,000,000
National Mediation Board	1,187,000
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	3,134,000
Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin	5,000
 TOTAL.	 \$2,337,522,261

BACKGROUND -- President Eisenhower requested a total appropriation of \$2,432,148,861, which the Committee cut by \$94,626,600, or about 4 percent. The President's requests included:

Labor	\$ 470,116,000
Health, Education, Welfare	1,949,465,861
National Labor Relations Board	8,150,000
National Mediation Board	1,187,000
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	3,220,000
Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin	10,000
 TOTAL.	 \$2,432,148,861

The amount approved was \$94,218,314 less than the 1955 appropriation. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 163ff.)

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown of funds appropriated for the Labor Department and Health, Education and Welfare Department, as approved by the House in HR 5046:

<u>Labor</u>	
Office of the Secretary	\$ 1,527,000
Office of the Solicitor	1,467,900
Bureau of Labor Standards	817,500
Bureau of Veterans' Re-employment Rights	346,000
Bureau of Apprenticeship	3,150,000
Bureau of Employment Security	395,977,500
Bureau of Employees' Compensation	2,147,000
Bureau of Labor Statistics	5,850,000
Women's Bureau	348,000
Wage and Hour Division	6,162,000
TOTAL.	\$ 417,792,900

Health, Education, Welfare

American Printing House for the Blind	\$ 224,000
Food and Drug Administration	5,484,000
Freedmen's Hospital	2,880,000
Gallaudet College	2,764,000
Howard University	4,896,600
Office of Education	118,324,761
Office of Vocational Rehabilitation	35,300,000
Public Health Service	296,878,000
St. Elizabeth's Hospital	3,379,000
Social Security Administration	1,433,300,500
Office of the Secretary	3,972,500
TOTAL.	\$ 1,907,403,361

In addition to appropriating funds, HR 5046 also: Authorized \$6,100,000, the amount requested, for salaries and expenses of the Railroad Retirement Board, to be derived from the Railroad Retirement Trust Fund.

Authorized \$4,400,000, an increase of \$190,000 above the request, for maintenance and operation of the United States Soldiers' Home.

Provided that grants to states for vocational education would not exceed \$23,498,261 for fiscal 1956, and set a limit of \$900,000 on appropriation funds used for such education in distributive occupations, such as sales and advertising.

DEBATE -- Rep. John Taber (R N.Y.) introduced an amendment that would provide that federal employees who voluntarily sever their employment would not receive unemployment compensation. Rep. Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) called unemployment pay in such cases "a reward for idleness."

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Taber -- Provided that none of the funds appropriated in the act should be paid to any person voluntarily severing employment with the United States government. Standing, 42-26.

COMMITTEE ACTION

COMMITTEE -- House Appropriations.

ACTION -- March 18 reported HR 5046 (H.Rept 228). The Committee disapproved all requests for Civil Defense and Defense Mobilization activities and said that

the "scattering of the basic program authorities through the executive branch, and piecemeal consideration of appropriations...by the legislative branch can only result in confusion and waste of public funds." It suggested the only "businesslike way" to handle the civil defense matter would be to set up a separate central agency.

The Committee allowed no funds for cooperative research in education and the National Advisory Committee on Education. It said the "spreading of the activities and functions of the federal government in the field of education can only lead to further deterioration of the standing of the Office of Education." The Committee allowed \$100,000 to complete the work of the White House Conference on Education and a small increase for expenses of the Office of Education.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL

ACTION -- The House March 18 passed by voice vote the Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill of 1955 (HR 4903, as amended), allocating \$857,187,429 for emergency needs of 12 federal agencies for the remaining months of fiscal 1955. Three amendments were accepted, one by roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart, p. 310.)

BACKGROUND -- President Eisenhower requested \$920,523,454, but the House Appropriations Committee eliminated \$65,311,025. The total reported by the Committee included a \$25,000 appropriation for preliminary studies for a new House Office Building, but a floor amendment was accepted which raised the figure to \$2 million and provided for purchase of land and construction on the building. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 289ff.)

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown of funds in HR 4903, as approved by the House:

Agriculture	\$ 500,000
Commerce	133,980,000
Foreign Operations	(4,000,000)*
Independent offices	396,036,000
Interior	3,730,000
Labor-HEW	306,500,000
Public works	400,000
State, Justice, and Judiciary	4,971,767
Legislative	4,799,820
Claims and judgments	6,269,842
TOTAL.	\$ 857,187,429

*--To be derived by transfer from previous appropriations.

DEBATE -- Rep. Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) raised a point of order against a provision authorizing transfer of \$4 million unexpended funds to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization for its technical assistance program. The provision was deleted. Hoffman said the United States was committed to the UN program "without authority." The deleted provision, however, was restored through amendments by Reps. Prince H. Preston, Jr. (D Ga.) and John Taber (R N.Y.).

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Preston -- reinsert a paragraph deleted by a point of order providing an additional \$4 million for the UN technical assistance program for the period ending June 30, 1955. Teller vote, 89-63; roll-call, 174-107.

Taber -- Re-insert a paragraph deleted by a point of order providing that funds for the UN program would be derived by transfer from previous appropriations. Voice.

Rayburn -- Provide \$2 million for the purchase of land and construction of a third House office building with more money to be appropriated as needed. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

John Phillips (R Calif.) -- Appropriate \$2.5 million to the UN program. Standing, 42-74.

H. R. Gross (R Iowa) -- Appropriate \$300,000 for construction of the Jones Point Bridge over the Potomac River, instead of \$600,000 recommended by the Committee. Standing, 12-70.

PROBE RESOLUTIONS

ACTION -- The Senate March 18 adopted by voice vote 10 resolutions to authorize and provide funds for committee investigations.

The resolutions, as amended by the Rules Committee were:

S Res 57 -- S Rept 48 -- \$100,000 to the Banking and Currency Committee to study federal housing programs.

S Res 58 -- S Rept 49 -- \$260,000 to the Judiciary Internal Security Subcommittee for investigations.

S Res 63 -- S Rept 52 -- \$58,500 to the Judiciary Committee for review of the administration of the Trading with the Enemy Act.

S Res 64 -- S Rept 53 -- \$36,500 to the Judiciary Committee for investigation of problems connected with emigration from Communist "tyranny" to certain Western European nations.

S Res 65 -- (amended) S Rept 54 -- \$8,672.79 to the Judiciary Committee for investigations into national penitentiaries. The original resolution authorized \$13,600.

S Res 66 -- S Rept 55 -- \$102,000 to the Judiciary Committee for investigations of immigration and naturalization.

S Res 67 -- S Rept 56 -- \$30,000 to the Judiciary Committee to study the narcotics problem in the United States.

S Res 70 -- S Rept 57 -- Not more than \$100,000 for hearings and investigations by the Public Works Committee.

S Res 61 (amended) -- S Rept 50 -- \$200,000 to the Judiciary Committee for a study of antitrust laws. An amendment by Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D La.) cut the amount from \$250,000.

S Res 62 (amended) -- S Rept 51 -- \$125,000 to the Judiciary Committee to study juvenile delinquency in the U.S. An amendment by Ellender cut the amount authorized from \$154,000 and provided for the study to end July 31, 1955, instead of Jan. 31, 1956.

FOREIGN SERVICE

ACTION -- The House March 23 passed by voice vote a bill (HR 4941) to permit transfer of State Department employees to the Foreign Service and to make other changes designed to improve the functioning of the Service. An open rule (H Res 181 -- H Rept 240) was adopted by voice vote.

BACKGROUND -- The bill amending the Foreign Service Act of 1946, by the House Foreign Affairs Committee March 18 (H Rept 229).

PROVISIONS -- As passed without amendment, HR 4941 would:

Permit the transfer, without cut in pay, of 1,210 State Department employees and 40 other persons to the Foreign Service.

Grant "fringe benefits" to Foreign Service officers abroad including limited education allowances for their children and extra pay for "hardship" posts.

DEBATE -- Speakers generally endorsed the bill and spoke of the need to hold and recruit able personnel for the Foreign Service.

COMMITTEE PROCEDURES

ACTION -- The House March 23 by voice vote adopted a resolution (H Res 151) to provide a code of fair procedures for House committees.

PROVISIONS -- See CQ Weekly Report, p. 56.

DEBATE -- March 24 -- Rep. George Meader (R Mich.) -- Specific provisions should be included to allow radio and television coverage of committee sessions.

Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) -- The resolution was "totally inadequate" and would "definitely hamper" committees.

RICE ACREAGE

ACTION -- The House March 18 passed by voice vote two bills (HR 2839, 4356) to adjust rice acreage allotments, and March 23 passed by voice vote a bill (HR 4647) providing emergency rice allotments for 1955.

BACKGROUND -- The House Agriculture Committee reported HR 2839 and HR 4356 on March 16 (H Rept 222, 223), and HR 4647 March 18 (H Rept 237). The House agreed to an open rule (H Res 190) March 23 providing for one hour of debate on HR 4647.

HR 2839 provided for the reapportionment of allotments voluntarily surrendered by farmers. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 284.)

HR 4356 would change existing law so that where two or more producers combined their allotments on the same farm, they would be credited with the number of acres farmed rather than with the amount of rice harvested in determining future allotments.

HR 4647 would provide relief for rice farmers by increasing each state acreage allotment for rice in 1955 by 5 percent and remedy special conditions relating to new rice growers in South Carolina and Oklahoma.

POSTAL PAY

HOUSE

ACTION -- The House March 21 rejected by a 120-302 roll-call vote, a motion to suspend the rules and pass a bill (HR 4644) to raise postal workers' salaries and reclassify Post Office jobs. (For voting, see chart, p. 310.)

Suspension of the rules is a procedure by which a bill may be brought to a vote without clearing it through the Rules Committee. Amendments are prohibited. A two-thirds affirmative vote is needed.

Rejection of the motion left HR 4644 on the calendar. It could come up for a vote again under normal procedure, requiring a simple majority, after clearance by the Rules Committee. If a rule were granted, it could permit or exclude floor amendments.

PROVISIONS -- For provisions of HR 4644 as reported March 16 (H Rept 224) by the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 257.

DEBATE -- Opponents of the bill contended it needed amendment to grant higher salaries to rank and file workers. Proponents warned that amendments raising the cost would bring a Presidential veto.

Tom Murray (D Tenn.) -- "The cost of the original bill (before the Committee) was \$129 million and the new bill (HR 4644) has raised the total cost to over \$152 million... This is an equitable, constructive bill." If Congress provided higher raises, "the President then would veto the bill."

John E. Moss, Jr. (D Calif.) -- Although HR 4644 would provide a 7.5 percent average increase in payroll costs, "it is a bill representing less than 7 percent for 60 percent of the employees."

Edward H. Rees (R Kan.) -- HR 4644 "is the best that can be worked out," considering the government's interest in keeping salary increases "within reasonable bounds."

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- President Eisenhower, in a March 18 letter to Committee Chairman Murray, expressed "concern" that the Committee recommended a higher increase than the straight 5 percent he asked for Jan. 11. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 44ff.)

The President added: "Any additional increases in postal salaries above your Committee's action would give me the gravest apprehension." He praised the reclassification provisions of HR 4644.

SENATE

ACTION -- The Senate began debate March 24 on a bill (S 1) that would grant postal workers a 10 percent raise or a minimum \$400, and leave out the reclassification features requested by the Administration.

BACKGROUND -- An amended version of S 1 was reported (S Rept 41) by the Post Office and Civil Service Committee March 2. For provisions, see CQ Weekly Report, pp. 201ff.

DEBATE -- George W. Malone (R Nev.) -- "...the proposed pay raise...is long overdue..."

Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) -- The Administration's reclassification plan was "ill-advised."

A. Willis Robertson (D Va.) -- "Every dollar of pay raise will have to be paid in borrowed dollars, on which the taxpayers must pay interest...I am firmly convinced that if we go above 7.6 percent the President will veto the bill..."

The Senate agreed by unanimous consent to limit debate on the bill March 25. Debate on each amendment and motion was to be limited to 90 minutes, equally divided between pro and con speakers, and debate on final passage was to be limited to two hours, equally divided.

TAX REVISION

ACTION -- The House March 24 passed by voice vote a bill (HR 4725, with technical amendments) to repeal, retroactive to Jan. 1, 1954, their original effective dates, two sections of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. H Res 191, a closed rule providing for two hours debate, was adopted March 24. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 286.)

PROVISIONS -- Repealed by HR 4725 would be:

Section 452 -- Deferring tax payments on income received for services to be performed in future years.

Section 462 -- Deducting from taxable income money set aside to meet expenses expected in future years.

A technical amendment allowed taxpayers until Sept. 15 to pay the required taxes without penalty.

DEBATE -- Rep. Jere Cooper (D Tenn.), Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee -- Explained provisions of HR 4725.

John W. McCormack (D Mass.) -- Section 462 would "be a windfall of several billion dollars" to "big corporations."

COMMITTEE ACTION

COMMITTEE -- House Ways and Means.

ACTION -- March 22 unanimously reported HR 4725 (H Rept 293). The Committee also adopted a resolution proposed by Rep. Reed calling for a study by Treasury and Congressional staffs of the feasibility of bringing tax accounting "into harmony with business accounting." Hearings ended March 18.

TESTIMONY -- March 18 -- Opposed to outright repeal of the sections were representatives of the Controllers Institute of America, Association of American Railroads, Machinery and Allied Products Institute, American Automobile Association, Magazine Publishers Association, Associated Business Publishers, National Association of Motor Bus Operators, Radio-Electronics-Television Manufacturers Association, Manufacturers Association of the City of Bridgeport, Conn., and Holland Furnace Co.

BURLEY TOBACCO

ACTION -- The House March 24 passed by voice vote a bill (HR 4951, amended) providing for redetermination of the national marketing quota for burley tobacco for the marketing year, 1955-56. A motion to recommit by Rep. Clarence E. Kilburn (R N.Y.) was rejected by voice vote. An open rule (H Res 189) providing for one hour of debate was adopted March 24.

The House March 21 rejected, by a 260-151 roll-call vote, a motion to suspend the rules and pass HR 4951. A two-thirds affirmative vote was needed.

PROVISIONS -- HR 4951 was reported by the House Agriculture Committee (H Rept 238) March 18 with committee amendments. As approved by the House HR 4951 would:

Direct the Secretary of Agriculture to redetermine the 1955-56 burley marketing quota on the basis of the latest available statistics and to conduct a referendum to determine acceptance of the new quota by burley tobacco producers.

Provide authority to reduce by not more than one-tenth of an acre existing allotments, which are between seven-tenths and five-tenths of an acre.

Establish a new minimum acreage allotment.

Provide that acreage harvested in excess of the farm acreage allotment would not be considered in making future acreage allotments.

Provide that the amount of a report misstatement by a producer shall be deducted from his next year's allotment.

Increase from 50 to 75 percent of the previous season's average price, the penalty for misstatement.

DEBATE -- Carl D. Perkins (D Ky.) -- Many tobacco farmers "have no other income except from their tobacco crop...I feel that it is unjust for a small grower to take the cut provided in this bill."

Thomas A. Jenkins (R Ohio) -- "Let us not carry this thing so far that you are going to put a burden on a fellow that cannot carry the burden...and put them out of business."

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

M.G. Burnside (D W. Va.) -- No burley tobacco farm acreage allotment of seven-tenths of an acre or less shall be reduced. Standing. 30-54.

Ross Bass (D Tenn.) -- Substitute six-tenths of an acre for the minimum of five-tenths for size of allotment which may be reduced under the bill. Standing 44-71.

RUBBER PLANTS

Sale of 24 government-owned synthetic rubber plants, effective March 26, was approved by Congress when both the House and Senate rejected resolutions disapproving the sales.

As negotiated by the Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Commission, the 24 plants would be sold to 15 rubber, chemical, and petroleum companies for \$259,-829,000. Improvements to the plants, raw materials, spare parts, and stock-in-hand would bring the total return to the government to \$310,565,000. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 283ff.)

SENATE

ACTION -- The Senate March 23 rejected, by a roll-call vote of 31-56, a resolution (S Res 76) to disapprove the entire sale as negotiated. The chamber also rejected by a roll-call vote of 39-48, two resolutions (S Res 78, 79) to disapprove a "package" sale of three California plants, but passed by voice vote a bill (S 691) to reopen negotiations for sale of a Texas plant for which no bid had been accepted. (For voting, see chart, p. 309.)

PROVISIONS -- As passed with committee amendments, S 691 would:

Authorize, for 30 days after enactment of the bill, bids for purchase of a copolymer plant at Baytown, Texas, and permit 60 days for negotiations.

Impose terms and conditions for the sale as set by the Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Act of 1953 (PL 205, 83rd Congress).

DEBATE -- Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- Under the Rubber Commission's proposals, 88 percent of the copolymer and butyl capacity would be sold "to four large rubber companies and three large oil companies. In my dictionary, that spells monopoly."

J. Allen Frear, Jr. (D Del.) -- The Commission "complied substantially" with the law and met the criteria spelled out by Congress.

Edward J. Thyc (R Minn.) -- Shell Chemical Corporation's lump sum bid for three plants should be set aside because the law "specifically states that bids shall be on individual plants."

Frear -- Shell bid \$30 million, whereas the highest separate bids came to \$28 million. The Comptroller General ruled the Shell bid legal.

HOUSE

ACTION -- The House March 22 rejected, by a roll-call vote of 132-283, a resolution (H Res 170) that would have disapproved the sale; March 23 rejected, by a roll-call vote of 137-276, a resolution (H Res 171) disapproving the package sale to Shell Chemical Corp; and March 24 passed by voice vote and sent to the President S 691. (For voting, see chart, p. 310.)

DEBATE -- March 22 -- Carl Vinson (D Ga.) -- The Rubber Commission "has done a truly remarkable job in recovering...the full fair value of these facilities...Small business could not possibly operate these plants, except by joining together...for the purchase of one or more. And that is exactly what two of the purchasers have done."

Wright Patman (D Texas) -- The proposed sale would not protect the public against monopoly. It would give four

rubber companies, which "control and distribute 80 percent of rubber tires," the "opportunity to get the remaining 20 percent."

COMMITTEE ACTION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Banking and Currency.

ACTION -- Voted 10-5 March 21 to report unfavorably S Res 78 and 79 (S Rept 118) and S Res 76 (S Rept 117); voted unanimously to report favorably S 691, with amendments (S Rept 116).

COTTON ACREAGE

ACTION -- The Senate March 24 defeated by a roll-call vote of 39-51, a House-passed bill (HR 3952, amended) to increase the 1955 national cotton acreage allotment. (For voting, see chart, p. 309.)

Before the final vote, an amendment to increase each state's cotton acreage by 1.5 percent was accepted by a 51-39 roll call.

An amendment to increase the 1955 wheat acreage allotment by 1.5 percent was adopted by a 47-43 roll call.

DEBATE -- Senators from Southeastern states generally supported the Committee recommendations. They contended the bill was aimed at aiding impoverished farmers who had four acres or less planted in cotton.

Southwestern Senators replied that their states were being discriminated against because the increases would have little effect in states where most farms were more than 10 acres.

Midwestern Senators included the wheat allotment amendment because, they said, wheat farmers would be discriminated against by the increase in cotton acreage.

March 22 -- Allen J. Ellender (D La.) -- "The amendments...allocate...a large cotton acreage to the states which do not need it...to meet the problem of the small farmers."

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

John Stennis (D Miss.) -- Increase cotton acreage allotments by 1.5 percent (271,000 acres) to give growers a minimum of four acres or 75 percent of the highest amount planted to cotton in 1952, 1953, or 1954, whichever is smaller. Roll call, 51-39.

Carl Hayden (D Ariz.) -- Increase cotton allotments by 3,500 acres for Illinois and Nevada, provide a minimum 10-acre allotment for Arizona farms, and increase allotments to New Mexico farm hardship cases selected by county committees. Voice.

Francis Case (R S.D.) -- Increase the 1955 wheat acreage allotment by 1.5 percent to give growers a minimum of 30 acres or 75 percent of the highest amount planted in 1952, 1953, or 1954, whichever is smaller. Roll call, 47-43.

COMMITTEE ACTION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.

ACTION -- March 23 agreed to offer an amendment to HR 3952, which it previously reported March 8 (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 257.) The amendment was offered March 24 by Chairman Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) of the Cotton Subcommittee.

It struck out a provision to increase state allotments by one-half percent (90,566 acres) increased the allotments of Illinois and Nevada to 3,500 acres, and allowed farmers in drought or disaster areas to transfer allotments from one farm to another.

Senate Votes -- Rubber Plants, Cotton

20. **Rubber Facilities (H Res 78, 79).** Disapprove sale to Shell Chemical Corp. of three California synthetic rubber facilities as recommended in the report of the Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Commission. Adoption of resolution. *Rejected, 39-48, March 23.* (See story, p. 308.)

21. **Rubber Facilities (S Res 76).** Express sense of the Senate that it does not favor sale of the facilities as recommended in the report of the Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Commission. Adoption of resolution. *Rejected, 31-56, March 23.*

22. **Cotton Acreage (HR 3952).** Provide for an increase in 1955 national cotton acreage allotments. *Stennis* (D Miss.) amendment to increase each state's cotton acreage allotment by 1.5 percent. *Adopted, 51-39, March 24.* (See story, p. 308.)

23. **Cotton Acreage (HR 3952). Case** (R S.D.) amendment to increase by 1.5 percent the 1955 acreage allotments for wheat. *Adopted, 47-43, March 24.*

24. **Cotton Acreage (HR 3952).** Passage of bill. *Rejected, 39-51, March 24.*

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).
 ✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
 - Not a Member when vote was taken.

N Record Vote Against (nay).
 X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
 ? Absent, General Pau, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	TOTAL					DEMOCRAT					REPUBLICAN						
	20	21	22	23	24	20	21	22	23	24	20	21	22	23	24		
Yea	39	31	51	47	39	Yea	36	30	18	26	30	Yea	3	1	33	21	9
Nay	48	56	39	43	51	Nay	8	13	26	17	13	Nay	40	43	13	26	38

	20/21	22	23	24	20/21	22	23	24	20/21	22	23	24	20/21	22	23	24
ALABAMA					IOWA				NEBRASKA				RHODE ISLAND			
Hill D	Y	Y	N	Y	Hickenlooper R	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Green D	Y	Y	N
Sparkman D	Y	Y	N	Y	Martin R	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Pastore D	Y	Y	N
ARIZONA					KANSAS				NEVADA				SOUTH CAROLINA			
Goldwater R	N	N	Y	Y	Carlson R	N	N	N	Bible D	Y	N	Y	Johnston D	Y	Y	N
Hayden D	Y	V	Y	Y	Schoeppel R	N	N	N	Malone R	N	N	Y	Thurmond D	Y	N	Y
ARKANSAS					KENTUCKY				NEW HAMPSHIRE				SOUTH DAKOTA			
Fulbright D	Y	Y	Y	N	Barkley D	Y	Y	N	Bridges R	?	N	Y	Case R	N	N	Y
McClellan D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Clements D	Y	Y	N	Cotton R	N	N	Y	Mundt R	N	N	Y
CALIFORNIA					LOUISIANA				NEW JERSEY				TENNESSEE			
Knowland R	N	N	Y	N	Ellender D	N	N	N	Case R	N	N	Y	Gore D	V	V	N
Kuchel R	N	N	Y	N	Long D	Y	N	N	Smith R	N	N	Y	Kefauver D	Y	Y	N
COLORADO					MAINE				NEW MEXICO				TEXAS			
Allott R	N	N	N	N	Payne R	N	N	N	Anderson D	Y	Y	Y	Daniel D	Y	Y	Y
Millikin R	N	N	Y	N	Smith R	N	N	N	Chavez D	?	?	V	Johnson D	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT					MARYLAND				NEW YORK				UTAH			
Bush R	N	N	N	N	Beall R	N	N	N	Ives R	N	N	N	Bennett R	N	N	N
Purtell R	N	N	Y	N	Butler R	N	X	Y	Lehman D	Y	Y	Y	Watkins R	N	N	Y
DELAWARE					MASSACHUSETTS				NORTH CAROLINA				VERMONT			
Frear D	N	N	Y	N	Kennedy D	Y	V	X	Ervin D	Y	Y	NN	Aiken R	N	N	N
Williams R	N	X	N	N	Saltonstall R	X	N	Y	Scott D	Y	Y	N	Flanders R	N	N	X
FLORIDA					MICHIGAN				NORTH DAKOTA				VIRGINIA			
Holland D	N	N	N	N	McNamara D	Y	Y	N	Langer R	Y	Y	N	Byrd D	N	N	N
Smathers D	Y	Y	N	N	Potter R	N	N	N	Young R	Y	N	Y	Robertson D	N	N	N
GEORGIA					MINNESOTA				OHIO				WASHINGTON			
George D	Y	Y	N	Y	Humphrey D	Y	Y	N	Bender R	N	N	Y	Jackson D	Y	Y	Y
Russell D	?	?	?	?	Thye R	Y	N	Y	Bricker R	N	N	Y	Magnuson D	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO					MISSISSIPPI				Kerr D	N	N	Y	WEST VIRGINIA			
Dworshak R	N	N	Y	N	Eastland D	N	N	N	Monroe D	Y	N	Y	Kilgore D	Y	Y	?
Welker R	N	N	Y	N	Stennis D	N	N	Y	Neely D	Y	Y	Y	Neely D	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS					MISSOURI				Morse D	Y	Y	Y	McCarthy R	N	N	Y
Dirksen R	N	N	Y	N	Hennings D	Y	Y	Y	Neuberger D	Y	Y	N	Wiley R	N	N	Y
Douglas D	Y	Y	N	Y	Symington D	Y	Y	Y	Murray D	?	?	Y	Barrett R	N	N	Y
INDIANA					MONTANA				Mansfield D	Y	Y	N	Martin R	N	N	Y
Capehart R	?	N	Y	N					Murray D	V	V	?	O'Mahoney D	Y	Y	N
Jenner R	N	N	Y	N												

House Votes -- Postal Pay, Tobacco . . .

15. Second Supplemental Appropriation (HR 4903). Provide supplemental appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1965. **Preston** (D Ga.) amendment to restore \$4 million for the United Nations technical assistance program, which had been deleted by a point of order. **Adopted**, 174-107, March 18. (See story, p. 305.)

16. Postal Pay (HR 4644). Increase rates of basic salary of postmaster, officers, supervisors, and employees in postal field service. Passage of bill under suspension of the rules. (Two-thirds majority, or 282 "yeas" required.) **Failed to pass**, 129-302, March 21. (See story, p. 306.)

	TOTAL					DEMOCRAT					REPUBLICAN						
	15	16	17	18	19	15	16	17	18	19	15	16	17	18	19		
Yes	174	120	260	132	137	Yes	128	35	151	131	132	Yes	46	85	109	1	5
Nay	107	302	151	283	276	Nay	22	190	68	92	87	Nay	85	112	83	191	189

	15	16	17	18	19		15	16	17	18	19		15	16	17	18	19												
ALABAMA																													
3 Andrews D	?	N	Y	N	N		5 Patterson R	?	N	N	N		8 Denlon D	Y	N	Y	Y												
1 Boykin D	?	N	Y	N	N		AL Sadiak R	?	N	N	X	X	2 Halleck R	Y	Y	Y	N												
7 Elliott D	Y	N	N	Y	Y		2 Seely-Brown R	?	N	N	N	N	6 Harden R	N	Y	Y	N												
2 Grant D	?	N	Y	N	N		AL McDowell D	?	N	N	Y	Y	10 Harvey R	Y	Y	Y	N												
9 Huddleston D	?	N	Y	N	N		2 Hale D	?	N	N	Y	Y	1 Madden D	Y	N	N	Y												
8 Jones D	?	N	N	Y	Y		5 Fascell D	Y	N	Y	Y	9 Wilson R	?	Y	Y	N													
5 Raines D	Y	N	Y	N	N		7 Haley D	?	N	Y	N	N	12 McCormick D	Y	N	Y	Y												
4 Roberts D	Y	N	Y	N	N		5 Harling D	Y	N	Y	N	N	9 Nicholson R	N	Y	Y	N												
6 Selder D	Y	N	Y	N	N		8 Matthews D	Y	N	Y	N	N	11 O'Neill D	Y	N	Y	Y												
ARIZONA																													
1 Rhodes R	N	N	Y	N	N		6 Rogers D	Y	N	Y	N	N	3 Philbin D	Y	N	Y	Y												
2 Udall D	Y	N	N	Y	Y		3 Sikes D	Y	N	Y	N	N	5 Rogers R	N	N	Y	N												
ARKANSAS																													
1 Gathings D	Y	N	Y	N	N		2 Blitch D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	13 Wiggleworth R	Y	Y	Y	N												
4 Harris D	Y	Y	Y	N	N		10 Brown D	Y	N	N	N	N	12 McCormick D	Y	N	Y	Y												
5 Mays D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y		5 Davis D	N	N	N	N	N	9 Nicholson R	N	Y	Y	N												
2 Mills D	Y	N	Y	N	N		4 Flynt D	?	N	Y	N	N	11 O'Neill D	Y	N	Y	Y												
6 Norrell D	Y	N	Y	N	X		3 Forrester D	N	N	N	N	N	3 Philbin D	Y	N	Y	Y												
3 Trimble D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y		9 Landrum D	N	K	N	N	N	5 Rogers R	N	N	Y	N												
CALIFORNIA																													
7 Allen R	Y	Y	Y	N	N		7 Lanham D	Y	N	N	Y	N	12 McCormick D	Y	N	Y	Y												
6 Baldwin R	Y	N	Y	R	N		2 Pilcher D	Y	N	Y	N	N	9 Nicholson R	N	Y	Y	N												
2 Eagle D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y		1 Preston D	Y	N	Y	N	X	11 O'Neill D	Y	N	Y	Y												
10 Gubser R	Y	Y	Y	N	N		6 Vinson D	Y	Y	?	N	N	3 Philbin D	Y	N	Y	N												
14 Hagen D	Y	N	Y	N	Y		10 Budge R	N	Y	N	N	N	5 Rogers R	N	N	Y	N												
11 Johnson R	Y	N	Y	N	N		1 Pfeof D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	13 Wiggleworth R	Y	Y	Y	N												
4 Mailliard R	Y	N	N	N	N		17 Arden R	Y	Y	Y	N	N	12 McCormick D	Y	N	Y	Y												
8 Miller D	?	N	N	Y	Y		17 Arends R	N	Y	Y	N	N	9 Nicholson R	N	Y	Y	N												
3 Moss D	Y	N	N	Y	Y		19 Chipereff R	?	?	?	X	X	11 O'Neill D	Y	N	Y	Y												
29 Phillips R	N	Y	Y	N	N		25 Gray D	N	N	N	Y	Y	3 Philbin D	Y	N	Y	Y												
1 Scudder R	?	N	N	N	N		27 Sheppard D	?	N	T	N	T	5 Rogers R	N	N	Y	N												
5 Shelley D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y		12 Sisk D	?	N	N	Y	Y	13 Wiggleworth R	Y	Y	Y	N												
27 Sheppard D	?	N	T	N	T		13 Teague R	Y	N	Y	N	N	12 McCormick D	Y	N	Y	Y												
28 Utz R	N	Y	Y	N	N		18 Velske R	?	?	?	X	N	11 O'Neill D	Y	N	Y	Y												
30 Wilson R	?	N	Y	N	N		23 Varsell R	N	Y	N	N	N	3 Philbin D	Y	N	Y	N												
9 Younger R	Y	Y	?	N	N		Chicago-Cook County																						
Los Angeles County							7 Bowler D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1 Hale R	Y	N	Y	N												
23 Doyle D	Y	N	N	Y	Y		12 Boyle D	?	N	Y	Y	Y	2 McIntire R	N	T	T	X												
21 Hiestand R	N	N	Y	N	N		13 Church R	N	N	N	N	N	2 Nelson R	N	N	N	N												
25 Hillings R	?	N	Y	N	N		1 Dawson D	T	N	?	?	?	3 McSpadden R	Y	N	Y	Y												
20 Hinshaw R	Y	Y	T	N	N		8 Gordon D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4 Coffey D	?	?	?	?												
19 Holifield D.	Y	N	Y	Y	Y		18 Hoffman R	?	N	Y	N	N	5 McCarthy D	?	N	Y	N												
22 Holt R	?	N	N	N	N		16 Jackson R	Y	N	Y	N	N	6 Morrison D	?	N	Y	N												
18 Hosmer R	Y	N	Y	N	N		17 King D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	5 Passman D	N	N	Y	N												
16 Jackson R	N	Y	Y	N	N		24 Price D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	7 Thompson D	Y	N	Y	N												
24 Lipscomb R	N	N	N	N	N		14 Reed R	N	N	Y	N	N	3 Willis D	Y	N	Y	N												
15 McDonough R	N	N	N	N	N		20 Simpson R	N	N	Y	N	N	MAINE																
76 Roosevelt D	Y	N	N	Y	Y		12 Boyle D	?	N	Y	Y	Y	1 Hale R	Y	N	Y	N												
COLORADO							17 Bowler D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	2 McIntire R	N	T	T	X												
4 Aspinall D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y		13 Church R	N	N	N	N	N	2 Nelson R	N	N	N	N												
3 Chanoweth R	N	Y	Y	N	N		1 Dawson D	?	N	Y	N	N	3 McSpadden R	Y	N	Y	Y												
2 Hill R	N	N	Y	N	N		8 Gordon D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4 Coffey D	?	?	?	?												
1 Rogers D	Y	N	Y	N	Y		18 Hoffman R	?	N	Y	N	N	5 McCarthy D	?	N	Y	N												
CONNECTICUT							12 Sisk D	?	N	Y	N	N	6 Morrison D	?	N	Y	N												
3 Cetella R	?	Y	T	N	N		7 Gray R	?	N	Y	N	N	10 Jones D	?	?	?	Y												
1 Dodd D	?	N	N	Y	N		11 Brownson R	?	N	N	N	N	1 Karsten D	Y	N	Y	N												
4 Moran R	?	N	Y	N	N		3 Clumpacker R	?	Y	Y	N	N	11 Moulder D	?	?	?	V												
INDIANA							4 Adair R	Y	Y	Y	N	N	7 Short R	?	N	N	R												
1 Rogers R	4	Adair R	Y	Y	Y		5 Beamer R	N	Y	Y	N	N	3 Sullivan D	Y	N	Y	Y												
2 Dodd R	?	N	Y	N	N		6 O'Brien D	?	N	Y	N	N	MONTANA																
4 Moran R	?	N	Y	N	N		7 Gray R	?	N	Y	N	N	2 Fjare R	N	N	Y	N												
PAGE 310							11 Brownson R	?	N	N	N	N	1 Metcalf D	Y	N	Y	Y												
Copyright 1965 Congressional Quarterly Features	Reproduction prohibited in whole or in part	12 Sisk D	?	N	N		13 Clumpacker R	?	Y	Y	N	N	2 Chase R	?	N	N	N												
		14 Martin R	?	Y	Y		14 Martin R	?	Y	Y	N	N	3 Harrison R	N	N	N	N												

... Appropriations, Postal Salaries

17. Burley Tobacco Allotments (H.R. 4951). Direct a re-determination of national marketing quota for burley tobacco for 1955-56 marketing year. Passage of bills under suspension of the rules. (Two-thirds majority, or 274 "yeas" required.) Failed to pass, 260-151, March 21. (See story, p. 307.)

18. Rubber Facilities (H.R. 170). Declare that House of Representatives does not favor sale of the facilities as recom-

mended in the report of the Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Commission. Adoption of resolution. *Rejected*, 132-283, March 22. (See story, p. 308.)

19. Rubber Facilities (H.R. 171). Disapprove proposed sale to Shell Chemical Corp. of three California synthetic rubber facilities as recommended in the report of the Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Commission. Adoption of resolution. *Rejected*, 137-276, March 23.

KEY

Y Record Vote For (aye).
V Announced For; Paired For, CQ Poll For.
- Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.)

N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Announced Against; Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
P Absent, General Pair "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	15	16	17	18	19		15	16	17	18	19		15	16	17	18	19		15	16	17	18	19			
4 Miller R.....	N	N	N	N	N		10 Kelly D.....	?	N	Y	Y								7 Dowdy D.....	R	Y	Y	R	N		
1 Weaver R.....	?	N	N	N	N		9 Keogh D.....	?	N	Y	Y								21 Fisher D.....	N	Y	Y	T	N		
NEVADA							19 Klein D.....	?	N	Y	Y								3 Gentz D.....	N	Y	Y	N	N		
AL Young R.....	N	N	N	N	N		4 Latham R.....	?	N	N	N	N		10 Carrig R.....	?	N	Y	N	N		13 Ikard D.....	?	Y	N	Y	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE							13 Multer D.....	?	N	Y	Y			25 Clark D.....	?	N	Y	N	Y		20 Kiday D.....	?	N	Y	N	N
2 Bass R.....	Y	N	N	N	N		16 Powell D.....	Y	N	N	Y			29 Corbett R.....	?	N	Y	N	N		15 Krigore D.....	Y	Y	Y	R	N
1 Merrow R.....	Y	N	Y	N	N		15 Ray R.....	Y	Y	Y	N			9 Dague R.....	N	N	Y	N	N		19 Mahon D.....	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY							14 Rooney D.....	?	N	Y	Y			28 Eberhardt D.....	?	?	?	v	v		1 Patman D.....	?	N	N	Y	Y
11 Addonizio D.....	Y	N	Y	Y	Y		21 Zelenko D.....	?	N	?	v			12 Fenton R.....	?	N	Y	N	R		11 Poage D.....	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Auchincloss R.....	Y	N	N	N	N		NORTH CAROLINA							11 Flood D.....	?	N	Y	Y	Y		4 Rayburn D.....	-	-	-	-	-
8 Canfield R.....	?	?	?	?	?		9 Alexander D.....	N	N	N	N			27 Fulton R.....	?	N	N	N	N		18 Rogers D.....	N	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Frelinghuysen R.....	?	Y	Y	N	N		3 Barde D.....	Y	Y	Y	N			23 Gavin R.....	?	N	N	N	N		16 Rutherford D.....	N	N	Y	N	N
2 Hand R.....	N	N	N	N	N		1 Bonner D.....	Y	Y	Y	N			7 James R.....	?	N	Y	X	N		6 Teague D.....	Y	Y	Y	N	N
12 Kean R.....	Y	N	Y	N	N		7 Carlyle D.....	N	N	Y	N			24 Kearns R.....	N	N	N	Y	Y		8 Thomas D.....	Y	N	Y	N	N
9 Osmer R.....	Y	N	Y	N	N		5 Chatham D.....	?	Y	N	N			21 Kelley D.....	Y	N	Y	N	N		9 Thompson D.....	Y	N	Y	N	N
10 Rodino D.....	Y	Y	N	Y	Y		4 Cooley D.....	Y	N	Y	N			8 King R.....	?	N	Y	N	N		10 Thornberry D.....	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Sieminski D.....	Y	N	N	N	N		8 Deane D.....	Y	N	N	N			13 McConnell R.....	?	Y	N	N	N		12 Wright D.....	?	N	Y	N	N
4 Thompson D.....	?	N	N	v	Y		6 Durham D.....	?	N	Y	N			26 Morgan D.....	Y	N	N	Y	Y		UTAH					
14 Tumulty D.....	Y	N	N	Y	Y		2 Fountains D.....	Y	N	Y	N			16 Mumma R.....	N	Y	Y	N	N		2 Dawson R.....	N	N	Y	N	N
7 Widnell R.....	?	N	Y	N	N		10 Jonas N.....	Y	N	Y	N			19 Quigley D.....	Y	N	?	Y	Y		1 Dixon R.....	N	N	Y	N	N
6 Williams D.....	Y	Y	N	Y	N		11 Jones D.....	N	Y	N	N			14 Rhodes D.....	Y	N	N	Y	Y		VERMONT					
1 Wolverton R.....	N	N	N	N	N		12 Shuford D.....	?	N	N	N			22 Saylor R.....	N	N	N	Y	N		AL Prouty R.....	V	N	N	N	N
NEW MEXICO							NORTH DAKOTA							18 Simpson R.....	T	Y	N	N	N		VIRGINIA					
AL Dempsey D.....	Y	N	Y	N	N		1 AL Budick R.....	N	N	Y	Y			20 Van Zandt R.....	N	N	N	N	N		4 Abbott D.....	?	Y	Y	N	N
AL Fernandez D.....	Y	N	Y	N	N		1 AL Krueger R.....	?	N	Y	N	?		15 Walter D.....	Y	N	Y	N	N		10 Broihill R.....	Y	Y	Y	N	N
NEW YORK							OHIO							1 Philedelphia							3 Gary D.....	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Becker R.....	?	N	N	N	N		9 Ashley D.....	?	N	N	Y	Y		1 Barrell D.....	?	N	Y	Y	Y		2 Hardy D.....	?	Y	Y	N	N
37 Cole R.....	Y	Y	Y	N	N		14 Ayres R.....	Y	N	Y	N	N		3 Byrne D.....	?	N	Y	Y	Y		7 Harrison D.....	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Derouan R.....	?	N	N	N	N		13 Baumhart R.....	N	N	N	N	N		4 Chudoff D.....	?	N	N	Y	Y		9 Jennings D.....	?	N	Y	Y	Y
26 Gamble R.....	Y	Y	Y	N	N		8 Belts R.....	?	N	N	N	N		2 Grannaham D.....	?	N	Y	Y	Y		6 Polk R.....	N	Y	Y	N	N
27 Gwinne R.....	N	N	N	N	N		22 Bolton, F.P. R.....	?	N	Y	N	N		5 Green D.....	?	N	Y	Y	Y		1 Robeson D.....	?	Y	Y	N	N
32 Kearney R.....	?	N	N	X	N		11 Bolton, O.P. R.....	?	?	?	?	?		6 Scott R.....	?	N	?	N	N		8 Smith D.....	N	Y	Y	N	N
38 Keating R.....	Y	N	N	N	N		16 Bow R.....	N	Y	N	N	N		5 Turk D.....	N	Y	Y	N	N		WASHINGTON					
33 Kilburn R.....	N	Y	Y	N	N		7 Brown R.....	N	Y	N	N	N		2 Fogarty D.....	Y	N	N	Y	Y		4 Holmes R.....	Y	Y	Y	R	N
40 Miller R.....	?	N	N	N	N		5 Clevenger R.....	N	Y	N	N	N		1 Forand D.....	Y	N	N	Y	Y		5 Horan R.....	Y	N	Y	N	N
30 O'Brien D.....	?	N	Y	N	N		20 Feighan D.....	Y	N	N	Y	Y		3 Dorf D.....	?	N	Y	Y	Y		3 Mack R.....	?	Y	Y	T	N
39 Ostertag R.....	Y	N	N	N	N		18 Hays D.....	?	N	N	Y	Y		6 McMillian D.....	N	Y	S	N	N		AL Magnuson D.....	Y	N	Y	N	N
42 Pillion R.....	?	N	N	N	N		15 Henderson R.....	N	Y	Y	N	?		5 Richards D.....	Y	Y	Y	N	N		1 Petty R.....	Y	N	Y	N	N
41 Radwan R.....	N	N	N	N	N		2 Hess R.....	?	N	Y	N	N		2 Riley D.....	Y	N	Y	R	N		6 Tolson R.....	Y	N	Y	N	N
43 Reed R.....	N	Y	Y	N	N		10 Jenkins R.....	N	Y	R	R	N		1 Rivers D.....	?	?	?	N	N		2 Westland R.....	N	N	Y	N	N
35 Rehmlan R.....	?	N	N	N	N		19 Kirwan D.....	?	N	Y	Y	Y		SOUTH DAKOTA							WEST VIRGINIA					
28 St. George R.....	?	Y	Y	N	N		17 McClellan R.....	N	Y	N	N	N		2 Berry R.....	N	N	Y	N	N		3 Bailey D.....	N	N	Y	Y	Y
36 Taber R.....	N	Y	N	N	N		23 Marshall R.....	?	N	N	N	N		1 Love R.....	?	N	Y	N	N		4 Barnside D.....	Y	N	N	Y	Y
31 Taylor R.....	N	N	N	N	N		6 Polk D.....	Y	N	Y	Y	Y		TENNESSEE							6 Byrd D.....	Y	N	N	Y	Y
1) Wainwright R.....	?	N	N	N	N		3 Schenck R.....	N	N	N	X	X		2 Baker R.....	N	Y	N	?	N		5 Kee R.....	?	N	Y	N	N
29 Wharton R.....	N	N	N	N	N		1) Scheer R.....	?	N	Y	X	X		8 Cooper D.....	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		1 Molahan D.....	Y	N	R	Y	Y
34 Williams R.....	N	Y	Y	N	N		21 Vanis D.....	?	N	Y	Y	Y		9 Davis D.....	?	N	Y	N	N		2 Slaggers D.....	Y	N	Y	N	N
New York City							12 Vorys R.....	?	N	N	N	N		4 Evans D.....	Y	N	N	Y	Y		8 Byrnes R.....	N	Y	Y	N	N
8 Anfuso D.....	?	N	Y	Y	Y		OKLAHOMA							3 Fraizer D.....	Y	N	N	Y	Y		2 Davis R.....	N	Y	Y	N	N
5 Bosch R.....	N	N	N	N	N		3 Albert D.....	Y	N	Y	Y	Y		7 Murray D.....	Y	Y	Y	N	N		9 Johnson D.....	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
24 Buckley D.....	?	N	Y	Y	Y		1 Belcher R.....	N	N	Y	N	N		5 Priest D.....	Y	N	N	Y	Y		7 Laird R.....	N	Y	Y	N	S
11 Cellier D.....	?	N	Y	Y	Y		2 Edmondson D.....	Y	N	Y	Y	Y		1 Reece R.....	?	?	?	X	X		10 O'Konski R.....	N	N	Y	N	N
17 Couder R.....	?	N	Y	N	N		5 Jarman D.....	Y	N	N	N	N		17 Burleson D.....	Y	Y	Y	N	N		5 Reuss D.....	Y	N	Y	N	Y
20 Davidson D.....	?	N	Y	Y	Y		4 Steed D.....	?	N	Y	Y	Y		1 AL Dies D.....	N	Y	Y	R	N		1 Smith R.....	Y	N	Y	N	N
7 Delaney D.....	?	N	Y	Y	Y		6 Wickersham D.....	Y	N	Y	N	N								6 Van Pelt R.....	?	Y	Y	B	N	
23 Dollinger D.....	?	N	Y	Y	Y		2 Coon R.....	Y	Y	N	N	N								3 Withrow R.....	N	N	N	N	N	
18 Donovan D.....	?	N	Y	Y	Y		4 Ellsworth R.....	?	N	N	N	N								4 Zablocki D.....	Y	N	N	Y	Y	
12 Dorn R.....	?	S	Y	N	N		3 Green D.....	Y	N	Y	Y	Y								AL Thomson R.....	Y	Y	Y	N	N	
22 Fine D.....	?	N	Y	Y	Y		1 Norblad R.....	?	N	N	N	N														
25 Fine R.....	?	N	Y	N	N																					
6 Holtzman D.....	Y	N	Y	Y	Y																					

Committee Roundup

In This Section...

- Upper Colorado Gets First Approval
- Congressional Immunity
- Reciprocal Trade Hearings End
- Stock Market Study Recesses
- Security System Probe
- Military Pay Raises
- Natural Gas Regulation
- Peress Testimony Continues
- Mexican Farm Labor Inquiry
- Unemployment Investigation
- Labor Welfare Funds Discussed
- Highway Aid Program
- Reserve Program Under Study
- Wiretapping Investigation
- Federal Pay Raise Hearings

Action

UPPER COLORADO

SENATE

COMMITTEE -- Interior and Insular Affairs Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee.

ACTION -- March 24 approved for full Committee consideration a bill (S 500) to authorize irrigation and power development in the Upper Colorado River basin at an estimated cost of \$1.5 billion. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 261.)

HOUSE

COMMITTEE -- Interior and Insular Affairs Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On bills (HR 270, 2836, 3383, 3384, 4488) to authorize construction and operation of the Colorado River project. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 285.)

TESTIMONY -- March 18 -- Mayor William Welch, Jr., of Price, Utah, opposed inclusion of a Goosberry project in Utah among the bill's provisions. Opposing the entire project were Rep. Chet Holifield (D Calif.) and spokesmen for the Colorado River Board of California, the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, and the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power.

MENTAL HEALTH

COMMITTEE -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

ACTION -- March 21 favorably reported a resolution (H J Res 256 -- H Rept 241) to provide federal grants for private studies of mental health problems. H J Res 256 was a clean bill superseding H J Res 230, on which hearings ended March 11. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 284.)

PROVISIONS -- H J Res 256 would authorize the Surgeon General, upon the recommendation of the National

Advisory Mental Health Council, to grant funds for research out of an appropriation of \$250,000 for fiscal 1956.

Additional sums of \$500,000 would be appropriated for each of the next two years to carry research and study to completion. No study under a grant would take more than three years to complete.

CONGRESSIONAL IMMUNITY

COMMITTEE -- House Judiciary Subcommittee No. 2. ACTION -- March 23 ordered adversely reported to the full Committee bills (HR 271, 641) providing that Members of Congress would not be immune from civil liability for defamatory statements inserted in the Congressional Record.

TESTIMONY -- March 23 -- Reps. Winfield K. Denton (D Ind.) and Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.), authors of the bills, supported the legislation. Rep. William E. Miller (R N.Y.) said subversive groups would sue, when criticized, "only for propaganda for their subversive reasons."

TELEVISION STUDY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

ACTION -- March 19 received a report from the Federal Communications Commission suggesting that it be authorized to conduct a study of the radio and television industry. The report was the result of a request by Committee Chairman Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) following special staff investigations into the radio-TV industry and network control. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 175.)

Hearings

STOCK MARKET PROBE

COMMITTEE -- Senate Banking and Currency.

RECESSED HEARINGS -- On a study of the stock market. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 288.)

TESTIMONY -- March 18 -- Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) accused Chairman J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) of seeking to "harass the...Administration and the business of the United States" through the inquiry. Fulbright charged that "professional Republicans" were trying to wreck the inquiry. "The Administration apparently has made up its mind to treat these hearings as part of a low Democratic scheme to undermine the Republican prosperity," he asserted.

Harlow H. Curtice, president, General Motors Corp., said the automotive industry "is even more competitive today than at any time..." He said he did not think the U.S. economy was so fragile that it would be damaged seriously by the Committee study.

March 21 -- Capehart attacked Dr. John Kenneth Galbraith, Harvard economist who testified before the Committee March 8 as a spreader of "gloom and doom" economic philosophy and the author of a pamphlet praising

COMMITTEE CALENDAR

SENATE COMMITTEES

- Mar 28 Agriculture and Forestry Surplus Products Subcommittee -- Dairy products surpluses.
- 28 Senate Finance -- Reciprocal Trade Act Extension (executive).
- 28 Public Works Public Roads Subcommittee -- Aid for highway construction. To continue through April 1.
- 29 Judiciary -- Nominations of Warren L. Jones and Gerald R. Corbett to be Circuit Court judges.
- 29 Labor and Public Welfare Unemployment Subcommittee -- Causes of unemployment in certain areas, at Altoona, Pa.
- 29 Armed Services -- Military pay increase.
- 30 Judiciary Subcommittee No. 2 -- Bills to provide an office of public defender.
- 30 Interstate and Foreign Commerce Aviation Subcommittee -- Amendment to the Civil Aeronautics Act.
- 30 Interstate and Foreign Commerce Surface Transportation Subcommittee -- Nomination of John Hall to be director of the Bureau of Locomotive Inspection, Interstate Commerce Commission.
- 30 Interior and Insular Affairs Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee -- Small project reclamation proposals.
- 31 Agriculture and Forestry Surplus Products Subcommittee -- Fruit surpluses.
- Apr 4 Interior and Insular Affairs Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee -- Hells Canyon dam proposals, at Lewiston, Idaho.
- 5 Interior and Insular Affairs Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee -- Hells Canyon dam proposals, at Pasco, Wash.
- 5 Armed Services Civil Defense Subcommittee -- Gov. G. Mennen Williams of Michigan.

- Apr 6 Interior and Insular Affairs Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee -- Hells Canyon dam proposals, at Portland, Ore.
- 7 Banking and Currency Banking Subcommittee -- Elimination of cumulative voting of shares of stock.
- 9 Foreign Relations UN Charter Revision Subcommittee -- UN Charter at San Francisco.
- 11 Foreign Relations UN Charter Revision Subcommittee -- UN Charter at Denver.
- 12 Privileges and Elections -- Federal elections law. Hearings to continue April 13, 19, 20, 26, 27.

HOUSE COMMITTEES

- Mar 28 Un-American Activities Special Subcommittee -- Communism at Milwaukee.
- 28 Interior and Insular Affairs Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee -- Upper Colorado irrigation proposal.
- 29 Public Works Rivers and Harbors Subcommittee -- Miscellaneous bills (executive).
- 29 Interstate and Foreign Commerce -- Proposals to eliminate natural gas producers from federal regulation.
- 30 Public Works -- To act on bills reported from Subcommittees (executive).
- 30 Interior and Insular Affairs -- Administration policy for developing power projects.
- Apr 14 Interstate and Foreign Commerce -- Proposals to eliminate natural gas producers from federal regulation.
- 18 Public Works -- Administration highway program. To continue April 19-21.
- 25 Public Works Flood Control Subcommittee -- Committee resolutions for the study of possibilities of projects on part of the Columbia River and Merced River, Calif.
- May 16 Un-American Activities Special Subcommittee -- Communism, at Newark.

communism. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 263). He demanded that Galbraith be recalled, but Fulbright ruled Capehart out of order and said his proposal would have to be taken up at a future executive meeting. Galbraith, meanwhile, requested an opportunity to reappear, and denied Capehart's assertions.

Benjamin F. Fairless, chairman of the U.S. Steel Corp., forecast "one of the greatest periods of prosperity" in U.S. history. He said he saw no "weak points" in the economy, and assured the Committee that there is real competition in the steel industry.

March 22 -- Chairman Ralph H. Demmler of the Securities and Exchange Commission denied the need for new stock market regulations. He said "there is not prevalent any serious wave of illegal practices by brokers and dealers."

To Fulbright's query of whether Demmler thought the inquiry was in the public interest, Demmler answered "yes," adding that they would be particularly useful if they brought attention to the fact that SEC did not pass on the value of stocks registered with it.

March 23 -- Bernard M. Baruch said the stock market price boom has been caused primarily by "the cumulative effects of the inflationary policies...followed over the past decade and a half." He opposed any tax cuts and urged a bigger defense buildup. "Much of our weakness in foreign policy has come...because some...believed that the economy could not stand what is necessary for defense. With this...I am in total disagreement," he said.

Baruch recommended a law permitting the President to freeze prices in time of crisis, a new renegotiation law, and a Congressional study of the problems raised by the market influence of pension funds and foundations.

Following Baruch's testimony, the hearings were recessed indefinitely. Chairman Fulbright said he thought they had been educational and "very healthy." He said he saw no need of any immediate legislation, adding that a future executive meeting would be held to decide whether the hearings would be continued.

ATOMIC SECURITY

COMMITTEE -- Joint Atomic Energy Security Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- On whether Atomic Energy Commission security regulations have interfered with civil defense planning.

TESTIMONY -- March 24 -- AEC Chairman Lewis L. Strauss said there was delay in telling the public the full story of H-bomb radiation effects for fear "that publication...might adversely affect certain international situations." He did not elaborate. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 169.) He said he wanted to "scotch false" reports that vital medical information was being withheld. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 287.)

CD Administrator Val Peterson said the AEC passed on adequate classified information to permit top-level CD heads to change their plans for protecting the public. However, until the report was released, he continued, civil defense was "handicapped" because secret data could not be passed on to local civil defense heads.

RECIPROCAL TRADE

COMMITTEE -- Senate Finance.

CONCLUDED HEARINGS -- On a bill (HR 1) to extend the reciprocal trade agreements program. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 287.)

TESTIMONY -- March 18 -- Charles P. Taft of the Committee for a National Trade Policy, said the Committee had been subjected to "lies" and "misrepresentations" from "professional pessimists" of industries seeking additional tariff protection. He urged approval of HR 1 without amendments.

Representatives of Socony-Vacuum Oil Co. and the Independent Oil Men's Association of New England opposed any move to limit imports of foreign oil. Support for HR 1 came from the Tobacco Association of the United States, the Mississippi Valley Association, and Smith, Kline, and French Laboratories, Philadelphia.

March 21 -- Russell B. Brown of the Independent Petroleum Association of America said HR 1 should be killed if an amendment limiting oil imports was not adopted.

Robert N. Frazer of the Committee of American Fluorspar Producers said his industry was "near complete collapse" due to imports. He advocated a temporary quota of 25 percent of American consumption on imports of the metal.

March 22 -- Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) urged adoption of an amendment which would require Congressional approval of each trade agreement. Sen. A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) supported a 10 percent quota on oil imports, but said he backed the reciprocal trade program in principle. Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) wrote the Committee to oppose any amendment restricting oil imports.

Rep. Ed Edmondson (D Okla.) said he believed in the trade program's principle, but said some amendments would have to be adopted to prevent the destruction of American industry. He supported proposals to blind the President to Tariff Commission findings and to provide quotas limiting imports to a certain percentage of U.S. consumption in defense industries.

Rep. Cleveland M. Bailey (D W. Va.) urged approval of the oil quota amendment and proposals to strengthen the "escape clause." He assailed the agreement signed

by the U.S. March 21 in Geneva creating an Organization for Trade Cooperation, subject to Congressional approval. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 301.)

March 23 -- Secretary of State John Foster Dulles said HR 1 did not carry any specific approval of the 1947 General Agreements on Tariff and Trade. He added that the March 21 OTC agreement was worked out under authority given the President under the Reciprocal Trade laws. He said that if any substantial number of amendments to HR 1 were adopted, the power of the President to handle trade matters properly "would very gravely" be impaired. Dulles' testimony concluded public hearings on the bill.

PERESS CASE

COMMITTEE -- Senate Government Operations Permanent Investigations Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On the case of discharged Army dentist Irving Peress (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 289.)

TESTIMONY -- March 18 -- Col. Ruluff F. Leverich, chief dental surgeon at Camp Kilmer, N.J., and Peress' former superior, said he had kept close watch on Peress, at the request of the post intelligence officer, and found nothing subversive in his activities.

March 22 -- Maj. Gen. Daniel D. Strickler and Maj. Gen. Miller B. White said an army personnel board's proposal that Peress be given a "substandard" discharge was "misinterpreted" by subordinate Army officers. They also said that a subordinate had "edited" the board's decision and not submitted it for final review.

March 23 -- Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Zwicker, commanding at Camp Kilmer when Peress was promoted, said James N. Juliana, an aide of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.), did not tell the truth when he said Zwicker withheld information in a public hearing conducted by McCarthy. Lt. Col. Walter Weible said he never recommended an honorable discharge for Peress, but admitted he "overlooked" a step that might have blocked it.

March 24 -- Secretary of Army Robert T. Stevens said he "never heard" of Peress until he was out of the Army but did not approve of his receiving an honorable discharge.

John G. Adams the Army's chief counsel, denied McCarthy's charge that he had "conspired" with White House aides to block Senate investigation of the Peress case. Adams said he would have ordered dishonorable discharge for Peress had he known all the facts in the case and had he seen transcripts of closed hearings which McCarthy refused to give the Army. Adams said there were "no grounds" for a court martial of Peress on Feb. 1, 1954, when the discharge went through.

SECURITY SYSTEM

COMMITTEE -- Senate Government Operations Reorganization Subcommittee.

SUSPENDED HEARINGS -- On a joint resolution (SJ Res 21) to establish a commission on government security to study federal security regulations and their possible improvement. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 287.)

TESTIMONY -- March 18 -- J. Russell Wiggins of the Washington Post and Times Herald and chairman of the Freedom of Information Committee of the American Society of Newspaper Publishers supported SJ Res 21 and commented on the number of closed Congressional committee meetings. Conceding that "the need for secrecy

is greater" than it had been, Wiggins maintained that "citizens can hardly judge whether their representatives have arrived at right decisions when they are not privy to the deliberations in which these decisions have emerged."

Ralph E. Spear, assistant Civil Defense administrator for planning, said U.S. doctors are not prepared to treat victims for radiation fallout in case of an atomic attack due to "an unusual delay" in getting information. He also said the Atomic Energy Commission had "never withheld ultimately any information" from CD authorities.

John E. Fondahl, head of the D.C. Office of Civil Defense, said AEC secrecy "has hampered our planning activity."

MILITARY PAY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Armed Services.

CONCLUDED HEARINGS -- On a bill (HR 4270) to increase the pay of long-term servicemen. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 286.)

TESTIMONY -- March 18 -- Generally supporting a military pay increase were spokesmen for the Retired Officers Association, Commissioned Officers Association of the Public Health Service, American Legion, Jewish War Veterans, Disabled Officers Association, Air Line Pilots Association, Fleet Reserve Association, Public Health Service, the Interservice Committee, the Navy and the Air Force.

FEDERAL PAY RAISE

COMMITTEE -- House Post Office and Civil Service.

CONCLUDED HEARINGS -- On bills to raise federal employees' salaries, including HR 2117, to provide a 10 percent raise, and HR 4688, to provide a raise slightly under 6 percent. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 286.)

TESTIMONY -- March 18 -- Appearing in support of pay raises were Reps. Joel T. Broyhill (R Va.) and John F. Baldwin, Jr. (D Calif.). Statements supporting a pay boost were submitted by Reps. Louis C. Rabaut (D Mich.), William H. Avery (R Kan.), Charles M. Teague (R Calif.), William A. Barrett (D Pa.), William J. Green, Jr. (D Pa.), Lee Metcalf (D Mont.), Charles E. Bennett (D Fla.), Victor L. Anfuso (D N.Y.), Thomas J. Lane (D Mass.), Earl Chudoff (D Pa.), and Henry S. Reuss (D Wis.).

Support for a pay increase also came from spokesmen for the National Association of Internal Revenue Employees and the Federal Employees Association for National Defense.

WIRETAPPING

COMMITTEE -- House Judiciary Subcommittee No. 5.

HELD HEARING -- On bills (HR 762, 867, 4513, 4728, 5096) dealing with regulation of wiretapping.

TESTIMONY -- March 22 -- Rep. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.), sponsor of HR 4513, called wiretapping a "vicious cancer." Warren Olney, III, Assistant Attorney General, defended the right of FBI agents to engage in wiretapping, but said this right should not be extended to "private meddlers" and criminals.

NATURAL GAS

COMMITTEE -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On legislation (HR 4560, 4675) to exempt from federal regulation natural gas sold by producers to interstate pipelines.

BACKGROUND -- A White House Fuels Advisory Committee Feb. 26 opposed federal control of gas producers. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 221; for group stands, see pp. 186ff.)

TESTIMONY -- March 22 -- Chairman Jerome K. Kuykendall of the Federal Power Commission supported HR 4560 and HR 4675. "It is the considered opinion of the majority of this Commission," he said, "that legislation should be considered which will exempt from the operations of the Natural Gas Act independent producers and gatherers of natural gas who sell gas at wholesale to pipeline companies" engaged in interstate commerce.

He said the FPC did not see why federal control should be put on natural gas while competitive fuels, coal and oil, were left free of regulation.

March 23 -- Ernest O. Thompson, a member of the Texas Railroad Commission which enforces that state's oil and gas conservation law, urged approval of HR 4560. Unless such legislation is enacted, he said, "the search for oil and gas (will be) inhibited, decreased, and...the interstate marketing of gas...deterred." Federal control, he continued, was "sure to result in both short supply and higher prices."

March 24 -- David T. Searls, Houston, Texas, attorney, supported HR 4560. He said that it was not the intent of Congress when it passed the Natural Gas Act in 1938 to place gas producers under federal control.

MEXICAN FARM LABOR

COMMITTEE -- House Agriculture Equipment, Supplies, and Manpower Subcommittee.

CONCLUDED HEARINGS -- On a bill (HR 3822) to extend permanently the Mexican Farm Labor program authorized by PL 78, 82nd Congress. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 286.)

TESTIMONY -- March 21 -- Ernesto Galarza of the National Agricultural Workers Union (AFL) opposed extension of the program for more than one year. Other AFL local and national spokesmen opposed the bill.

March 22 -- Nicholas Dragon of the CIO urged repeal of a provision which allowed U.S. farmers to hire Mexicans who cross the border, regardless of whether they have Mexican approval to leave the country. Milton Plumb of the CIO said many Texas farmers were paying Mexican laborers 30 cents an hour rather than the 50 cents specified in contracts.

LABOR WELFARE FUNDS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare Subcommittee on Welfare and Pension Funds.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On employee welfare funds. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 108.)

TESTIMONY -- March 21 -- C. Manton Eddy of the Connecticut General Insurance Co. and Gilbert Fitzhugh of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. advised against legislation which would hinder growth of union welfare funds. Their joint statement said abuses of funds uncovered in investigations "were not characteristic of insured welfare programs."

March 22 -- Representatives of the Continental Can Co. and the United Steel Workers of America (CIO) explained a fund established by their two groups. Another fund, worked out between American Motors Co. and the United Automobile Workers (CIO), was discussed by their representatives.

March 23 -- AFL painters and decorators of the Chicago area testified on their welfare plan experience.

March 24 -- Carl Lundgren of the Pointers, Cleaners, and Caulkers Association of Illinois, an employers' group, said employers contributed well over \$200,000 to a union welfare fund because they were "afraid of being put out of business" by losing their workers. He said employers knew little about the fund nor about the "defense fund" financed by employees.

UNEMPLOYMENT

COMMITTEE -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare Special Subcommittee to Investigate Unemployment.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On causes of unemployment in various industries. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 288.)

TESTIMONY -- March 18 -- Reps. Carl D. Perkins (D Ky.) and Eugene Siler (R Ky.) and Kentucky coal producers said Venezuelan fuel oil imports were wrecking the coal industry and causing acute unemployment. They also said the cut in coal mining had reduced railroad employment "an alarming rate."

March 22 -- Roger D. Howdysell of Marble King, Inc., St. Marys, W. Va., said a Japanese monopoly in the marble trade would close American marble factories in four months unless the industry was protected. Rep. Robert C. Byrd (D W. Va.) said existing foreign trade policies "weaken such vital industries as coal, chemicals, and glass."

March 23 -- George J. Burger of the National Federation of Independent Business was "concerned as to the position top bracket leaders of organized labor have taken for an all-out increasing flow of foreign goods."

March 24 -- Joseph E. Moody of the Southern Coal Producers Association said major American oil companies were dumping Venezuelan residual oil at East Coast ports in "a contrived and carefully controlled program" to capture coal's industrial fuel markets.

RESERVE FORCES

COMMITTEE -- House Armed Services Subcommittee No. 1.

RESUMED HEARINGS -- On HR 2967, an Administration bill to reorganize the reserve forces. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 260.)

In a series of closed sessions, the Subcommittee tentatively agreed to:

Eliminate the main compulsory provision of the bill which would have subjected those who did not complete required reserve training to an "other than honorable discharge."

Exempt veterans who served actively before the end of the Korean War from reserve training.

Set a minimum of 100,000 and a maximum of 250,000 for special volunteer trainees to serve six months active duty and then 7½ years in the reserves.

TESTIMONY -- March 21 -- Carter L. Burgess, Assistant Secretary of Defense, said the Administration program was "not an absolute parallel with UMT" (Universal Military Training). He said the program must include "standby" power to draft youths for six months training. Charles M. Boyer of the Reserve Officers Association said "six months couldn't ruin a boy's life" and said the reserve training section should "have a little teeth."

March 22 -- Melvin Maas of the Marine Reserve Officers Association said that, short of war, reserves should be subject to recall only during the first year after their active service.

March 23 -- Additional testimony was received from representatives from the Defense Department and officers' organizations.

March 24 -- Rep. Eugene J. McCarthy (D Minn.) wrote Subcommittee Chairman Overton Brooks (D La.) that he would press for the creation of a civilian appeal board "to which members of the reserve may appeal when they are involuntarily recalled to active service."

HIGHWAY PROGRAM

COMMITTEE -- Senate Public Works Public Roads Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On S 1048, to authorize \$1.6 billion in federal aid for highways, and S 1160, to carry out the Administration highway program. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 260.)

TESTIMONY -- March 18 -- Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) said the Administration program was "perfectly unjust" and provided "windfalls" to favored states. Byrd said enactment of S 1160 would "destroy sound budgetary procedure and take the longest step yet toward concentrating power in the federal government." He supported a pay-as-you-go highway plan and suggested repeal of the federal 2-cent gasoline tax so that states could reimpose it. He advocated continuation of federal aid to primary, secondary, and urban road systems. John Harper of the National Oil Jobbers Council also opposed S 1160.

March 22 -- Secretary of Treasury George M. Humphrey said he would not object to Congress raising the federal gasoline tax in order to finance the program on a pay-as-you-go basis. Humphrey favored S 1160 in principle and said provision was made in it for keeping possible inflationary effects of the program under control.

March 23 -- Sens. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) and Leverett Saltonstall (D Mass.) criticized the bills for not providing for civil defense needs. They said both measures overlooked the need for rapid evacuation of target areas. Kefauver offered amendments to provide evacuation routes. Maj. Gen. Paul F. Yount, Chief of Army Transportation, endorsed S 1160 on behalf of the Department of Defense.

March 24 -- Civil Defense Administrator Val Peterson urged consideration of civil defense needs in any highway legislation approved. He said he could not present specific proposals, but asked for "broad language recognizing civil defense needs."

ESPIONAGE REGISTRATION

COMMITTEE -- House Judiciary Subcommittee No. 3.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On bills (HR 3882, 4102) to provide for the registration of persons who have knowledge of, or have received instruction or assignment in the espionage, counter-espionage, or sabotage service or tactics of a foreign government or foreign political party.

TESTIMONY -- March 21 -- Officials of the Departments of State and Justice favored the legislation. Richard Arens of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee staff did not approve of certain provisions and said diplomatic staffs also should be required to register.

ELECTORAL REFORM

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary Constitutional Amendments Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On resolutions to amend the Constitution to change the method of selecting the President and Vice President. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 285.)

TESTIMONY -- March 18 -- Ex-Rep. Clarence F. Lea (D Calif., 1917-49) supported a plan to give each candidate a share of the electoral votes in each state in proportion to his popular vote.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Small Business

HELD HEARING -- To receive a report on the Small Business Administration's work in 1954. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 285.)

TESTIMONY -- March 21 -- Small Business Administrator Wendell B. Barnes said the SBA spent more time over loans it refused than those it accepted. He reported that, as of Feb. 28, SBA had approved 1,235 applications for about \$64,870,000, and refused 2,195 applications to borrow \$125,415,000.

Appropriations

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

O COMMITTEE -- House Appropriations Independent Offices Subcommittee.

RELEASED TRANSCRIPTS -- March 21 and 24 of closed hearings (Parts I and II) held Feb. 2 -- March 10 on appropriation requests for fiscal 1956.

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 8 -- Edward F. Howrey, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, said a requested \$255,000 increase over the fiscal 1955 appropriation was needed to broaden the financial reporting program and to add new personnel.

Feb. 14 -- Val Peterson, Federal Civil Defense administrator requested \$11.6 billion for "intensified public defense education and training,...developing evacuation plans, installation of more adequate warning devices and procedures, and accelerated distribution of technical guidance material..."

Feb. 16 -- George M. Moore, Civil Service Commissioner, said a \$1.3 million increase in the Civil Service request was due to a government incentive program authorized by Congress and recruiting above the minimum salary grade authorized by Congress.

Feb. 28 -- H. V. Higley of the Veterans Administration said the \$257 million increase in the VA request was due "entirely to additional requirements for benefits payments and inpatient care."

AGRICULTURE

COMMITTEE -- House Appropriations Agriculture Subcommittee.

RELEASED TRANSCRIPTS -- March 19 and 24 of closed hearings (Parts II and IV) held Feb. 1-March 11 on budget requests of the Department of Agriculture for fiscal 1956. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 235.)

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 1 -- Dr. B. T. Shaw, administrator of the Agricultural Research Service, said about 60 percent of the \$6 million increase requested by the Service was for research into cheaper feed and controls for parasites and diseases to cut livestock breeding costs.

Feb. 3 -- Dr. A. H. Moseman, director of crops research, said a \$50,000 increase requested for horticultural research would be used to study virus diseases in stone fruits, grapes, and berries.

Feb. 11 -- D.A. Williams, administrator of the Soil Conservation Service, said his department's request for fiscal 1956 showed a decrease for conservation operations of \$1.9 million. He said the decrease was due partially to elimination of some area offices and to reassignment of personnel.

TREASURY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Appropriations Treasury-Post Office Subcommittee.

HELD HEARING -- On a bill (HR 4876) providing for Treasury-Post Office Department appropriations for fiscal 1956. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 279ff.)

TESTIMONY -- March 23 -- Secretary of Treasury George M. Humphrey said if taxes had not been reduced in 1954 "we would have been able to show a balanced budget in the current fiscal year." Humphrey asked for restoration of a \$30,000 item to provide a Special Assistant Secretary of Treasury to handle liquidation of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. T. Coleman Andrews, Internal Revenue Commissioner, asked the subcommittee to restore a \$7.5 million cut made by the House Committee from his fiscal 1956 request. He said the reduction would "drastically curb...long-range...increased tax enforcement."

Assignments

House Post Office and Civil Service special Subcommittee chairmen named March 18:

On HR 1605 -- James H. Morrison (D La.)

On HR 4778 -- James C. Davis (D Ga.)

On HR 4817 -- Gracie Pfost (D Idaho)

On HR 4936 -- John E. Moss, Jr. (D Calif.)

On HR 4937 -- Edward J. Robeson, Jr. (D Va.)

On HR 4938 -- Hugh Q. Alexander (D N.C.)

Senate Foreign Relations Consultative Subcommittee Chairmen named March 22:

United Nations Affairs -- Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.)

Economic and Social Affairs -- Alben W. Barkley (D Ky.)

Far Eastern Affairs -- J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.)

European Affairs -- John J. Sparkman (D Ala.)

Near Eastern and African Affairs -- Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.)

American Republics Affairs -- Wayne Morse (D Ore.)

State Department-Public Affairs -- Mike Mansfield (D Mont.)

Joint Economic Report Subcommittee chairmen named March 23:

Economic Stabilization -- Rep. Wright Patman (D Texas)

Low Income Families -- Sen. John J. Sparkman (D Ala.)

Economic Statistics -- Rep. Richard Bolling (D Mo.)



Capitol Quotes

CONFERENCE COMMENTS

Yalta Papers -- "The...report...appears to have been greatly censored...(and) does not truly reflect all which went on -- or was agreed to--at the..meeting. However, the revelations...are sufficient to convince most thoughtful persons that the American delegation...used extremely poor judgment and made entirely too many unnecessary concessions to Russia...Undoubtedly the report will be a controversial political issue for a long time to come." Rep. Clarence J. Brown (R Ohio), March 22 newsletter.

"The bungling, inept handling of the whole affair by the State Department, coupled with the all too apparent political motive which inspired it, has backfired...Only the political alarmists sought to blow up the 'revelations' to elephantine proportions. Their efforts have been providing the comedy but have resulted also in tragedy insofar as this nation's world relationships are concerned ...What the Secretary of State...did not appear to foresee was the world-wide repercussions that would follow...The loss of confidence we have suffered in Britain alone may well be incalculable. The facts of the Yalta agreement were known...but the informal and...rather tactless discussions among the Big Three were not common property. Making them so accomplishes no peace advancing purpose." Rep. John J. Dempsey (D N.M.), March 24 newsletter.

"...we believe the Yalta papers should have been made public a long time ago...we do not care what England thinks about the...release of the...papers...Of course we need allies abroad. We need them in our self-interest...but they need us too, in their self-interest. That seems...too readily ignored by those who are always worrying about...the reaction of our allies..." Rep. Leslie C. Arends (R Ill.), March 24 newsletter.

Appropriations -- "...I have changed my whole approach on these (fiscal) items. So long as we are going bankrupt, not only the nation but the taxpayers, the quicker we get it over with, the better, because I hope to be able to assist in digging us out of the pit we are bound to get into if we continue as we have." Clare Hoffman (R Mich.), March 18, House debate.

White House Squirrels -- "I urge the President...to cease...having the White House squirrels...carted many miles away...because they have been scratching his putting green...It seems likely, under this...banishment, that many squirrel families are being torn apart -- mothers and fathers separated from their offspring, brothers and sisters deported to unfamiliar surroundings...If the...squirrels are banished...American wildlife loses its roots at 1600 Pennsylvania Ave." Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.)

"...would it be inappropriate to inquire...whether...the banishment...is...due to the mutilation of the...lawn, or...they are seeking to bury some of the 'nuts' which have been brought to Washington recently?" Sen. Alben W. Barkley (D Ky.). The foregoing comments occurred on the Senate floor March 22.

TENSION AND TRAVELERS

Easy Does It -- "...a novelty manufacturer has passed around a bunch of large yellow buttons with the word 'relax' on them. I suggest a companion button with the following: 'Don't you wish you could?'" Rep. Walter Rogers (D Texas), March 18 newsletter.

Investigations -- "The Democrats are opening each Congressional session with a prayer and it looks as if they are trying to close each day with an investigation." Sen. George H. Bender (R Ohio), March 19 newsletter.

"...many...of these resolutions authorizing funds for so-called temporary investigations are submitted with the statement...that 'We hope to get through...without further expenditures.' But that is seldom the case...unlike the old soldier who never dies but merely fades away, these special committees not only never die, but they seem to grow larger and stronger as time goes on ...There are...professional staff men on Capitol Hill...who make it their business to either expand their investigations, or to create more and more of these special committees so as to preserve and perpetuate their jobs and their lucrative salaries." Allen J. Ellender (D La.), March 18 Senate speech.

Tourists -- "It is proposed to send 30 or 35 people to attend a series of San Francisco meetings commemorating the 10th anniversary of the United Nations.) They wanted an appropriation...of about \$35,000...What do they propose to do, take their wives out there?" Rep. H. R. Gross (R Iowa).

"...if (Gross) will come out to California some time he will understand why...people naturally want to go...in June and to take their wives...I am sure the gentleman would not want them to go out there without also visiting a most delightful part of California, namely the southern part, and on the way out they might even stop in Iowa. I would like these people to see certain parts of the United States...which I do not think many of them have." Rep. John Phillips (R Calif.)

"(Phillips) would be delighted to see everyone who goes to California have a thousand dollars a week to spend while they are in California." Gross.

"If they have when they come, we would like them to leave some of it with us." Phillips. The foregoing remarks occurred during March 18 House debate.

Cheese -- "American cheese producers have the best raw materials and production facilities in the world. We must break down the fallacious belief that a trip across the ocean by a piece of cheese in some mysterious way insures a better product than our own country can produce." Melvin R. Laird (R Wis.), March 24 House speech.

First Speech -- "It was a great thrill to take the floor for the first time. Naturally, I took pains to prepare very carefully, for observation has taught me that one cannot afford to make mistakes where there are so many qualified and experienced members." Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D N.J.), March 21 newsletter.

In This Appendix...**Page****Bills Acted On**

1. Public Laws
2. Sent to President
3. Senate Bills and Resolutions
4. House Bills and Resolutions

Bills Introduced

1. Agriculture
2. Appropriations
3. Education and Welfare
4. Foreign Policy
5. Labor
6. Military and Veterans
7. Miscellaneous and Administrative
8. Taxes and Economic Policy

Bills Acted On

EXPLANATORY NOTE: Bills and resolutions which during this period have been approved and reported by committees to the floor of either house, or have been passed by either house, are listed below in numerical order. The summary gives, in order listed, number of bill, description, sponsor, nature and date of action. Action was by voice vote unless otherwise indicated.

Simple resolutions (S Res or H Res) are completed when adopted by the chamber in which they originate. They do not become law.

Concurrent resolutions (S Con Res or H Con Res) are completed when adopted by both houses. They do not become law.

Joint resolutions (S J Res or H J Res) and bills (S or H R) must be passed by both houses and are then sent to the President. They become law when signed by the President, or become law without his signature after 10 days, unless he vetoes.

CQ's Summary Of Legislation appears weekly while Congress is in session, as an appendix at the back of CQ Weekly Report. Pages are numbered consecutively throughout the year and to distinguish appendix pages from other Weekly Report pages, each appendix page number is preceded by an A.

1. Public Laws

S 456. Public Law 12. Regulate fishing nets in Alaska waters. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Feb. 11, amended. Passed Senate Feb. 21, amended. Passed House March 7. President signed March 16.

S 829. Public Law 11. Authorize armed forces personnel to participate in certain international amateur sports competitions. BENDER (R Ohio). Senate Armed Services reported March 4, amended. Senate passed March 8, amended. House passed March 10. President signed March 14.

S J Res 42. Public Law 10. Amend National Housing Act to increase by \$1.5 billion the FHA mortgage insurance authority. SPARKMAN (D Ala.), CAPEHART (R Ind.). Senate Banking and Currency reported Feb. 15. Senate passed Feb. 25. House passed March 2. President signed March 11.

2. Sent to President

H 942. Repeal law providing revolving fund for purchase of agricultural commodities and raw materials to be processed in occupied areas and sold. ELLENDEER (D La.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported March 2. Senate passed March 6. House passed on consent calendar March 15.

H J Res 250. Amend joint resolution of March 25, 1953 re electrical or mechanical office equipment for use of Members, officers, and committees of House of Representatives. BURLESON (D Texas). House Administration reported March 16. House passed March 16. Senate passed March 18.

H J Res 252. Make additional appropriation for Department of Justice for fees and expenses of government witnesses for fiscal 1955. ROONEY (R N.Y.). House Appropriations reported March 14.

House passed March 14. Senate Judiciary reported March 15, amended. Senate passed March 16.

3. Senate Bills and Resolutions**FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE**

S 913. Eliminate need for renewal of oaths of office upon change of status of employees of Senate. CLEMENTS (D Ky.). Senate Rules and Administration reported Feb. 10, amended. Passed Senate Feb. 21, amended. House Administration reported March 16, amended to apply also to House employees. House passed March 16, amended.

S Res 61. Authorize expenditure of \$250,000 by Committee on Judiciary for study of antitrust laws of U.S., and their administration and interpretation and effect. KILGORE (D W.Va.). Senate Judiciary reported Feb. 21. Senate Rules and Administration reported March 10. Senate adopted March 18.

S Res 62. Authorize expenditure of \$154,000 by Committee on Judiciary for study of juvenile delinquency in U.S. KILGORE (D W.Va.). Senate Judiciary reported Feb. 21. Senate Rules and Administration reported March 10, amended. Senate adopted March 18.

S Res 64. Authorize expenditure of \$36,500 by Committee on Judiciary to investigate problems connected with emigration of refugees from Communist tyranny to certain western European nations. KILGORE (D W.Va.). Senate Judiciary reported Feb. 21. Senate Rules and Administration reported March 10, amended. Senate adopted March 18.

S Res 67. Authorize expenditure of \$30,000 by Committee on Judiciary to make study of narcotics problem in U.S. KILGORE (D W.Va.). Senate Judiciary reported Feb. 21. Senate Rules and Administration reported March 10. Senate adopted March 18.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

S 599. Prohibit transportation of obscene matter in interstate commerce. DIRKSEN (R Ill.). Senate Judiciary reported March 16.

S 600. Amend title 18 of U.S.C. re mailing of obscene matter. DIRKSEN (R Ill.). Senate Judiciary reported March 16.

S 734. Provide penalties for threats against President-elect and Vice President. KILGORE (D W.Va.). Senate Judiciary reported March 15.

S 1177. Amend section 6 of act of Aug. 30, 1890 and section 2 of act of Fe. 2, 1903, re importation of livestock and poultry into Virgin Islands. ELLENDEER (D La.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported March 18.

S 1167. Amend Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act re payment to persons who carry out conservation practices on federally owned non-crop land. ELLENDEER (D La.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported March 18.

S 1325. Amend tobacco marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 re making false reports. CLEMENTS (D Ky.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported March 15.

S 1326. Amend tobacco market quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 re increasing penalty rates. CLEMENTS (D Ky.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported March 16, amended.

S 1327. Amend tobacco marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 re acreage history. CLEMENTS (D Ky.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported March 16, amended.

S 1436. Preserve tobacco acreage history of farms which voluntarily withdraw from production of tobacco. CLEMENTS (D Ky.), SCOTT (D N.C.), SCHOEPPEL (R Kan.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported March 16.

S 1457. Redetermine national marketing quota for barley tobacco for 1955-56 marketing year. CLEMENTS (D Ky.), SCOTT (D N.C.), SCHOEPPEL (R Kan.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported March 16.

4. House Bills and Resolutions**FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE**

HR 100. Permit mining, development, and utilization of mineral resources of all public lands withdrawn or reserved for power development. ENGLE (D Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 3, amended. House passed on consent calendar March 15, amended.

HR 103. Provide for construction of distribution systems on authorized federal reclamation projects by irrigation districts and other public agencies. ENGLE (D Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 18, amended. House passed on consent calendar March 15, amended.

- HR 473. Authorize an investigation and report on advisability of a national monument in Brooklyn, N.Y. ROONEY (D N.Y.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 14, amended. House passed on consent calendar March 15, amended.
- HR 607. Provide that lands reserved to territory of Alaska for educational purposes may be leased for periods not in excess of 55 years. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 14. House passed on consent calendar March 15.
- HR 780. Invoke aid of courts in compelling testimony of congressional witnesses. KEATING (R N.Y.). House Judiciary reported March 3. House passed on consent calendar March 15.
- HR 1801. Authorize purchase, sale and exchange of certain Indian lands on Yakima Indian Reservation. HOLMES (R Wash.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 22. House passed on consent calendar March 15.
- HR 2121. Provide for relief of certain members of armed forces who were required to pay certain transportation charges covering shipment of household goods and personal effects upon return from overseas. DURHAM (D N.C.). House Armed Services reported March 8. House passed on consent calendar March 15.
- HR 2123. Repeal law providing for revolving fund for purchase of natural fibers and hides produced in U.S. and to be processed in occupied areas and sold. DONDERO (R Mich.). House Armed Services reported Feb. 16. Indefinitely postponed when House passed S 942, in lieu, March 15.
- HR 2376. Amend Reorganization Act of 1949 to provide that such act will apply to reorganization plans transmitted to Congress at any time before April 1, 1958. DAWSON (D Ill.). House Government Operations reported Jan. 25. Passed House Jan. 26. Passed Senate Feb. 1, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments Feb. 3. House agreed to Senate amendments, amended, March 21.
- HR 2839. Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 re reapportionment of voluntarily surrendered rice acreage allotments. GATHERINGS (D Ark.). House Agriculture reported March 16. House passed March 18.
- HR 3322. Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 re utilization of surplus property for educational and public health purposes. McCORMACK (D Mass.). House Government Operations reported March 14, amended. House passed March 17, amended.
- HR 4046. Abolish Old Kasaan National Monument, Alaska. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 8. House passed on consent calendar March 15.
- HR 4259. Provide a one-year extension of existing corporate normal-tax rate and of certain existing excise-tax rates, and provide \$20 credit against the individual income tax for each personal exemption. COOPER (D Tenn.). House Ways and Means reported Feb. 22. House passed 242-175 Feb. 25. Senate Finance reported March 1, amended. Senate passed March 15, amended.
- HR 4356. Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 re rice allotment history THOMPSON (D Texas). House Agriculture reported March 16. House passed March 18.
- HR 4367. Provide for distribution of funds belonging to members of Creek Nation of Indians. EDMONDSON (D Okla.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 10. House passed on consent calendar March 15.
- HR 4876. Make appropriations for Treasury-Post Office Departments and U.S. Tax Court for 1956. GARY (D Va.). House Appropriations reported March 11. House passed March 15, amended.
- HR 4903. Make supplemental appropriations for fiscal 1955. CANNON (D Mo.). House Appropriations reported March 15. House passed March 18, amended.
- HR 5046. Make appropriations for Departments of Labor, Health, Education and Welfare. FOGARTY (D R.I.). House Appropriations reported March 18. House passed March 21, amended.
- H J Res 107. Permit U.S. to release rights in tract of land to Vineland School District, Kern County, Calif. HAGEN (D Calif.). House Agriculture reported Feb. 8. House passed on consent calendar March 15.
- H Res 165. Express felicitations of House of Representatives on occasion of 100th anniversary of incorporation of city of Hoboken, N.J. TUMULTY (D N.J.). House adopted March 21.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- HR 3885. Authorize waiver of bond requirements in Coast Guard contracts. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported March 15, amended.
- HR 4393. Provide for construction and conversion of certain modern naval vessels. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported March 15, amended.
- HR 4534. Amend act establishing a Commission of Fine Arts. THOMPSON (D N.J.). House Administration reported March 16.
- HR 4647. Amend rice marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. THOMPSON (D Texas). House Agriculture reported March 18, amended.
- HR 4941. Amend Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended. RICHARDS (D S.C.). House Foreign Affairs reported March 18.
- HR 5085. Make appropriations for Department of Interior and related agencies. KIRWAN (D Ohio). House Appropriations reported March 21.
- H J Res 256. Provide for objective, thorough and nationwide analysis and reevaluation of human and economic problems of mental health. PRIEST (D Tenn.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported March 21.
- H Res 170. Declare that House of Representatives does not favor sale of facilities as recommended in report of Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Commission. PATMAN (D Texas). House Armed Services reported adversely March 17.
- H Res 171. Disapprove proposed sale to Shell Oil Co. of certain synthetic rubber facilities as recommended by Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Commission. DOYLE (D Calif.). House Armed Services reported adversely March 17.

Bills Introduced (APPENDIX CONTINUED)

CQ's eight subject categories and their subdivisions:

1. AGRICULTURE	7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE
2. APPROPRIATIONS	Civil Service
3. EDUCATION & WELFARE	Commemorative
Housing & Schools	Congress
Safety & Health	Constitution, Civil Rights
Social Security	Crimes, Courts, Prisons
4. FOREIGN POLICY	District of Columbia
Administrative Policy	Indian & Territorial Affairs
International Relations	Land and Land Transfers
Immigration & Naturalization	Post Office
5. LABOR	Presidential Policy
6. MILITARY & VETERANS	BUSINESS & BANKING
Defense Policy	Commerce & Communications
Veterans	Natural Resources
	PUBLIC WORKS & RECLAMATION
	TAXES & TARIFFS

Within each category are Senate bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name, followed by House bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name. Bills are described as follows: Sponsor's name, bill number, date introduced, brief description of provisions and committee to which bill was assigned.

Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed in alphabetical order. All such multiple sponsored bills are marked by an asterisk (*). To check all bills introduced by a particular Senator, look for his name under each of the subject categories and subdivisions thereof, and check all bills marked with an asterisk.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bill.

1. Agriculture

- *CLEMENTS (D Ky.) Scott (D N.C.), Schoeppel (R Kan.) S 1457....3/15/55. Redetermine national marketing quota for burley tobacco for 1955-56 marketing year. Agriculture.
- DWORSHAK (R Idaho) S 1472....3/16/55. Enable Secretary of Agriculture to extend financial assistance to desert-land entrymen to same extent as such assistance is available to homestead entrymen. Agriculture.
- ABHITT (D Va.) HR 4951....3/15/55. Direct redetermination of national marketing quota for burley tobacco for 1955-56 marketing year. Agriculture.
- COOLEY (D N.C.) HR 4915....3/15/55. Amend act of April 6, 1949, to extend period for emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen. Agriculture.
- COOLEY (D N.C.) (by request) HR 5088....3/21/55. Promote agricultural development program under title III of Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. Agriculture.
- FORAND (D R.I.) HR 4987....3/16/55. Provide for further effectuating act of May 15, 1952 through exchange of employees of U.S. Department of Agriculture and employees of state political subdivisions or educational institutions. Agriculture.
- HOPE (R Kan.) HR 4928....3/15/55. Similar to Cooley (D N.C.) HR 4915. JENNINGS (D Va.) HR 4989....3/16/55. Amend tobacco-marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended re flue-cured and other kinds of tobacco. Agriculture.
- JENNINGS (D Va.) HR 4990....3/16/55. Amend tobacco-marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended re acreage harvested in excess of allotment. Agriculture.
- MATTHEWS (D Fla.) HR 4994....3/16/55. Establish public use of national forests as policy of Congress. Agriculture.
- METCALF (D Mont.) HR 4995....3/16/55. Preserve wheat acreage history of farms voluntarily underplanting their allotments. Agriculture.
- SULLIVAN (D Mo.) HR 5105....3/21/55. Provide for establishment of food stamp plan for distribution of \$1 billion worth of surplus food commodities a year to needy persons and families in U.S. Agriculture.
- WATTS (D Ky.) HR 4948....3/15/55. Preserve tobacco acreage history of farms which voluntarily withdraw from production of tobacco and provide that benefits of future increases in tobacco acreage allotments shall first be extended to farms on which there have been decreases in such allotments. Agriculture.

TALLY OF BILLS

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 84th Congress from Jan. 5, 1955 through March 21, 1955

	SENATE	HOUSE
BILLS	1,056	5,128
JOINT RESOLUTIONS	56	258
CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS	18	97
SIMPLE RESOLUTIONS	82	182
TOTAL	1,662	5,665

2. Appropriations

- CANNON (D Mo.) HR 4903....3/15/55. Make supplemental appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1955. Appropriations.
- FOGARTY (D R.J.) HR 5046....3/18/55. Make appropriations for Departments of Labor, and Health, Education and Welfare and related agencies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1956. Appropriations.
- KIRKMAN (D Ohio) HR 5085....3/21/55. Make appropriations for Department of Interior and related agencies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1956. Appropriations.

3. Education and Welfare

HOUSING AND SCHOOLS

- BEALL (R Md.) S 1499....3/16/55. Provide that school districts which filed applications for payments under PL 815, 81st Congress, before Nov. 24, 1953, shall not be penalized on account of school-construction contracts made after that date. Labor.
- BUTLER (R Md.) S 1452....3/15/55. Amend title III of Public Law 815, 81st Congress, to prevent reduction in payments on any application filed under such title on account of school construction contracts entered into by applicant after final date for filing such application. Labor.
- *CAPEHART (R Ind.), Bricker (R Ohio), Bennett (R Utah), Bush (R Conn.), Butler (R Md.), Bridges (R N.H.), Aiken (R Vt.), Knowland (R Calif.), Millikin (R Colo.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Carlson (R Kan.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Welker (R Idaho), Wiley (R Wis.), Bender (R Ohio), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Smith (R N.J.), Cotton (R N.H.), Deall (R Md.), Thye (R Minn.), Martin (R Pa.), Payne (R Maine), Ives (R N.Y.), Symington (D Mo.), Hruska (R Neb.), Potter (R Mich.) S 1501....3/16/55. Amend National Housing Act by adding new title thereto providing additional authority for insurance of loans made for construction of urgently needed housing for military personnel of armed services, Banking and Currency.

- BLATNIK (D Minn.) HR 4911....3/15/55. Authorize assistance under section 401 of Public Law 815 to certain public school districts which accept Indian children living outside district boundaries. Labor.
- BUDGE (R Idaho) HR 4912....3/15/55. Promote further development of public library service in rural areas. Labor.
- BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 4913....3/15/55. Provide for establishment of National Arts Agency. Labor.
- HAYS (D Ark.) HR 5112....3/21/55. Authorize federal payments to states to assist in constructing schools. Labor.

SAFETY AND HEALTH

- CASE (R S.D.) S Res 82....3/16/55. Provide for reports on improvement and expansion of horticultural and agricultural weather forecasting services. Agriculture.
- KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 1481....3/16/55. Authorize Interstate Commerce Commission to prescribe minimum standards of training and experience for operating personnel of railroads. Commerce.
- KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 1482....3/16/55. Authorize Interstate Commerce Commission to prescribe minimum standards of safety for railroad tracks, bridges, and related facilities. Commerce.
- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) S 1455....3/15/55. Amend Flammable Fabrics Act to exempt from its application scarves which do not present unusual hazard. Commerce.
- *SMATHERS (D Fla.), Allott (R Colo.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Bender (R Ohio), Bennett (R Utah), Bricker (R Ohio), Bridges (R N.H.), Bush (R Conn.), Butler (R Md.), Capehart (R Ind.), Carlson (R Kan.), Case (R S.D.),

Chavez (D N.M.), Clements (D Ky.), Daniel (D Texas), Dirksen (R Ill.), Douglas (D Ill.), Duff (R Pa.), Ervin (D N.C.), Frear (D Del.), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Green (D R.J.), Hennings (D Mo.), Hill (D Ala.), Holland (D Fla.), Hruska (R Neb.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Jackson (D Wash.), Jenner (R Ind.), Johnston (D S.C.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Knowland (R Calif.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Langer (R N.D.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Long (D La.), Malone (R Nev.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Martin (R Pa.), McClellan (D Ark.), McNamara (D Mich.), Monroney (D Okla.), Morse (D Ore.), Mundt (D S.D.), Murray (D Mont.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Payne (R Maine), Potter (R Mich.), Purtell (R Conn.), Robertson (D Va.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Smith (R N.J.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Stevens (D Miss.), Thurmond (D S.C.), Thye (R Minn.), Watkins (R Utah), Welker (R Idaho), Wiley (R Wis.), Williams (R Del.), Young (R N.D.) S Con Res 18.....3/16/55. Request people to join and cooperate in fight for prevention, treatment and cure of mental illness and observe National Mental Health Week with appropriate ceremonies and activities. Labor.

SMITH (R N.J.) S J Res 56.....3/16/55. Provide for establishment of Commission on Nursing Services. Labor.

CEDERBERG (R Mich.) HR 4962.....3/16/55. Similar to Roosevelt (D Calif.) HR 4942.

FINO (R N.Y.) HR 5091.....3/21/55. Provide that cigarettes sold in interstate commerce shall be packaged and marked to show nicotine content of each package. Commerce.

HALE (R Maine) HR 5094.....3/21/55. Similar to Priest (D Tenn.) HR 5036.

MILLER (D Calif.) HR 4905.....3/15/55. Amend act entitled "An act to promote safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by limiting hours of service of employees thereon" approved March 4, 1907. Commerce.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) HR 5036.....3/17/55. Amend Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended, re new cosmetic ingredients. Commerce.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) H J Res 256.....3/17/55. Provide for objective, thorough and nationwide analysis and reevaluation of human and economic problems of mental illness. Commerce.

ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) HR 4942.....3/15/55. Amend act entitled "An act authorizing federal participation in cost of protecting shores of publicly owned property" approved Aug. 13, 1946. Public Works.

ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) HR 5038.....3/17/55. Similar to Miller (D Calif.) HR 4905.

SPRINGER (R Ill.) H J Res 257.....3/17/55. Similar to Priest (D Tenn.) H J Res 256.

STAGGERS (D W.Va.) HR 5118.....3/21/55. Authorize and request President to mobilize at some convenient place in U.S. adequate number of outstanding experts and coordinate and utilize their service in supreme endeavor to discover means of curing and preventing cancer. Commerce.

WITHROW (D Miss.) HR 4949.....3/15/55. Similar to Miller (D Calif.) HR 4905.

SOCIAL SECURITY

ANFUSO (D N.Y.) HR 5031.....3/17/55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to increase minimum benefits payable thereunder, reduce age at which such benefits become payable, increase amount of outside earnings permitted without deduction from such benefits. Ways and Means.

DENTON (D Ind.) HR 4985.....3/16/55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to permit individual to waive his right to receive benefits thereunder to preserve his right to receive benefits under other laws. Ways and Means.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) HR 4926.....3/15/55. Amend Social Security Act and Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that agricultural worker shall not be covered under old-age and survivors insurance system for any quarter unless he performs agricultural labor for employer on at least 30 days in such quarter. Ways and Means.

HOSMER (R Calif.) HR 5095.....3/21/55. Provide for establishment of U.S. Commission on Aging and Aged. Labor.

HUDDLESTON (D Ala.) HR 5002.....3/16/55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that child shall be considered the adopted child of deceased individual where such individual before his death had filed appropriate petition for adoption of such child. Ways and Means.

McGREGOR (R Ohio) HR 5064.....3/18/55. Amend Social Security Act to lower from 65 to 60 age at which women may become entitled to benefits thereunder. Ways and Means.

MILLER (D Calif.) HR 4906.....3/15/55. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, as amended, and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act re annuities accruing in months following enactment of acts. Commerce.

MORANO (D Conn.) HR 4935.....3/15/55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to reduce age at which individuals may become entitled to benefits thereunder from 65 to 62 in case of men and from 65 to 60 in case of women. Ways and Means.

REUSS (D Wis.) HR 4957.....3/15/55. Provide for voluntary coverage under federal old-age and survivors insurance system for self-employed physicians and dentists. Ways and Means.

ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) HR 5039.....3/17/55. Similar to Miller (D Calif.) HR 4906.

SPRINGER (R Ill.) HR 5104.....3/21/55. Similar to Miller (D Calif.) HR 4906.

WITHROW (D Miss.) HR 4950.....3/15/55. Similar to Miller (D Calif.) HR 4906.

ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) HR 5057.....3/18/55. Amend Social Security Act to provide disability insurance benefits for totally disabled individuals and provide benefits for wives and minor children of such individuals. Ways and Means.

4. Foreign Policy

ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY

FISHER (D Texas) HR 5111.....3/21/55. Facilitate performance by U.S. Commissioner, International Boundary and Water Commission, U.S. and Mexico of certain functions re treaty between U.S. and Mexico signed Feb. 3, 1944. Foreign Affairs.

KILBURN (R N.Y.) HR 5098.....3/21/55. Amend section 32 (a) of Trading with Enemy Act re conditions precedent in return of property. Commerce.

RICHARDS (D S.C.) HR 4941.....3/15/55. Amend Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended re basic salary of Foreign Service officer. Foreign Affairs.

THOMPSON (D N.J.) HR 5040.....3/17/55. Establish program of cultural interchange with foreign countries to meet challenge of competitive co-existence with communism, establish Federal Advisory Commission to advise federal government on ways to encourage artistic and cultural endeavor and appreciation, and provide award of merit. Labor.

WILSON (R Calif.) HR 5108.....3/21/55. Prohibit juveniles unaccompanied by parent or guardian from going outside U.S. without permit issued by Attorney General for such purpose. Judiciary.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

BUSH (R Conn.) S 1495.....3/18/55. Amend chapter 69 of title 18 of U.S.C. to authorize making of facsimile reproductions of certain naturalization and citizenship papers having historical value. Judiciary.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S Con Res 17.....3/15/55. Provide for suspension of deportation of certain aliens. Judiciary.

HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) HR 4927.....3/15/55. Amend Immigration and Nationality Act re certain aliens born in Mexico. Judiciary.

KELLY (D N.Y.) HR 5003.....3/16/55. Amend Immigration and Nationality Act to provide that base year for determining any quota shall be 1950, provide for pooling of unused quota numbers for use in oversubscribed areas and provide that nations within Asia-Pacific triangle shall be allocated quota numbers in same manner as in case of other nations. Judiciary.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 5069.....3/18/55. Permit naturalization of certain Philippine citizens by reason of honorable service in U.S. Navy prior to Dec. 24, 1952. Judiciary.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

BUTLER (R Md.) S Res 80.....3/16/55. Express sense of Senate re self-determination by Ireland of its form of government. Foreign Relations.

*DIRKSEN (R Ill.) Beall (R Md.), Bender (R Ohio), Barrett (R Wyo.), Bush (R Conn.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Malone (R Nev.), Langer (R N.D.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Murray (D Mont.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Pastore (D R.I.), Purtell (R Conn.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Ives (R N.Y.), Magnuson (D Wash.) S Res 81.....3/16/55. Express sense of Senate re unification of Ireland. Foreign Relations.

5. Labor

CURTIS (R Neb.) S 1447.....3/15/55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act to clarify meaning of term "outside buyer of poultry, eggs, cream, or milk, in their raw or natural state". Labor.

ASHLEY (D Ohio) HR 4908.....3/15/55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to increase minimum hourly wage from 75 cents to \$1.25. Labor.

BALDWIN (R Calif.) HR 4910.....3/15/55. Amend Labor Management Relations Act, 1947 re forcing employer to join labor or employer organization. Labor.

BOSCH (R N.Y.) HR 5087.....3/21/55. Amend Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, to require that unfair labor practice cases be tried in federal district courts. Labor.

GWINN (R N.Y.) HR 4955.....3/15/55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act by clarifying definition of employee. Labor.

METCALF (D Mont.) HR 5050....3/18/55. Amend Davis-Bacon Act re specifications for contract in excess of \$2,000 for public buildings. Labor.

METCALF (D Mont.) HR 5051....3/18/55. Amend Labor Management Relations Act, 1947 re forcing employer to join labor or employer organization. Labor.

RHODES (D Pa.) HR 5005....3/16/55. Amend National Labor Relations Act, as amended to permit employers in printing and publishing industry to enter into agreements with labor organizations. Labor.

6. Military and Veterans

DEFENSE POLICY

*GREEN (D R.I.), Pastore (D R.I.), Chavez (D N.M.), S 1471....3/16/55. Provide that Judges of Court of Military Appeals shall hold office during good behavior. Armed Services.

MANSFIELD (D Mont.) S 1466....3/16/55. Increase monthly rates of basic pay for certain members of uniformed services by 25 percent. Armed Services.

*RUSSELL (D Ga.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) (by request) S 1441....3/15/55. Provide running mates for certain staff corps officers in naval service. Armed Services.

*RUSSELL (D Ga.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) (by request) S 1442....3/15/55. Amend section 640 of title 14, U.S.C. re interchange of supplies between armed forces. Armed Services.

*RUSSELL (D Ga.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) (by request) S 1443....3/15/55. Provide for examination preliminary to promotion of officers of naval service. Armed Services.

*RUSSELL (D Ga.) Saltonstall (R Mass.) (by request) S 1444....3/15/55. Facilitate procurement of doctors of medicine and doctors of dentistry for armed forces by providing grants and scholarships for education in medical and dental professions. Armed Services.

*RUSSELL (D Ga.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) (by request) S 1445....3/15/55. Increase annuities of certain retired civilian members of teaching staffs of U.S. Naval Academy and U.S. Naval Postgraduate School. Armed Services.

YOUNG (R N.D.) S 1467....3/16/55. Amend Universal Military Training and Service Act to provide for deferment and exemption of certain persons employed as veterinarians by Department of Agriculture. Armed Services.

COLE (R N.Y.) HR 4914....3/15/55. Increase daily allowance of milk in Navy ration, and require corresponding changes in Army and Air Force ration. Armed Services.

MORRISON (D La.) HR 4936....3/15/55. Authorize furnishing of subsistence and quarters without charge to employees of Corps of Engineers engaged on floating plant operations. Civil Service.

QUIGLEY (D Pa.) HR 4997....3/16/55. Amend Missing Persons Act to provide that premiums paid on insurance issued on life of person which are unearned by reason of being for period subsequent to date of death of such person shall be paid to beneficiaries of such insurance. Armed Services.

ROGERS (R Mass.) (by request) HR 5065....3/18/55. Define service as member of Women's Army Auxiliary Corps as active military service under certain conditions. Veterans.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 5000....3/16/55. Authorize voluntary extensions of enlistments in Army, Navy, and Air Force for periods of less than one year. Armed Services.

VETERANS

*MONRONEY (D Okla.), Kerr (D Okla.) S 1459....3/16/55. Provide assistance to states in construction, modernization, additions and/or improvement of domiciliary or hospital buildings of state or territorial operated soldiers' homes by grant to subsidize in part capital outlay cost. Labor.

ALBERT (D Okla.) HR 4977....3/16/55. Provide assistance to states in construction, modernization, additions, and/or improvement of domiciliary or hospital buildings of state or territorial-operated soldiers' homes by grant to subsidize in part capital outlay cost. Veterans.

BAKER (R Tenn.) HR 5058....3/18/55. Extend service pension benefits to persons who served on certain vessels operated by Army during Spanish-American War (including Boxer Rebellion and Philippine Insurrection) or who served as teamsters with Army during such war. Veterans.

DAVIS (D Ga.) HR 4916....3/15/55. Provide for enlargement of Veterans' Administration hospital at Atlanta, Ga. Veterans.

DIGGS (D Mich.) HR 5089....3/21/55. Extend time for filing application by certain disabled veterans for payment on purchase price of automobile or other conveyance, authorize assistance in acquiring automobiles or other conveyances to certain disabled persons who have not been separated from active service. Veterans.

EDMONDSON (D Okla.) HR 4986....3/16/55. Similar to Albert (D Okla.) HR 4977.

EDMONDSON (D Okla.) HR 5090....3/21/55. Amend Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, to authorize loans for farm housing to be guaranteed or insured under same terms and conditions as apply to residential housing. Veterans.

JARMAN (D Okla.) HR 4988....3/16/55. Similar to Albert (D Okla.) HR 4977.

LONG (D La.) HR 5100....3/21/55. Amend Veterans Regulation No. 7 (a) to clarify entitlement of veteran to outpatient dental care. Veterans.

O KONSKI (R Wis.) HR 5101....3/21/55. Provide assistance in acquiring specially adapted housing for blind veterans who have disabilities of such nature that they require specially adapted housing. Veterans.

ROGERS (R Mass.) (by request) HR 5037....3/17/55. Authorize payments by Administrator of Veterans Affairs on purchase of automobiles or other conveyances by certain disabled veterans. Veterans.

ROGERS (R Mass.) (by request) HR 5066....3/18/55. Liberalize definition of "widow of World War I veteran" governing payment of compensation or pension. Veterans.

SELDEN (D Ala.) HR 5117....3/21/55. Similar to Edmondson (D Okla.) HR 5090.

SHUFORD (D N.C.) HR 5116....3/21/55. Similar to Edmondson (D Okla.) HR 5090.

STEED (D Okla.) HR 5008....3/16/55. Similar to Albert (D Okla.) HR 4977.

TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) HR 4945....3/15/55. Provide certain benefits for persons who served as contract surgeons or contract dental surgeons during war with Spain, Philippine Insurrection or China Relief Expedition. Veterans.

TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) HR 4946....3/15/55. Amend title IV of Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act re date of payment for compensation to veteran for education, training or vocational rehabilitation. Veterans.

TEAGUE (D Texas) HR 5054....3/18/55. Extend direct loan authority of Administrator of Veterans' Affairs under title III of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 as amended to July 25, 1957 to make additional funds available therefor. Veterans.

TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) HR 5055....3/18/55. Provide that service of cadets and midshipmen at service academies during specified periods shall be considered active military or naval wartime service for purposes of laws administered by Veterans Administration. Veterans.

TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) HR 5056....3/18/55. Provide greater security for persons retired after service during Spanish-American War, including Boxer Rebellion and Philippine Insurrection, in granting of outpatient treatment by Veterans Administration. Veterans.

THORNBERY (D Texas) HR 5106....3/21/55. Similar to Edmondson (D Okla.) HR 5090.

WEAVER (R Neb.) HR 5107....3/21/55. Similar to Edmondson (D Okla.) HR 5090.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 5009....3/16/55. Similar to Albert (D Okla.) HR 4977.

7. Miscellaneous - Administrative

FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) (by request) S 1454....3/15/55. Provide that all U.S. currency shall bear inscription "In God We Trust". Banking and Currency.

BROWNSON (R Ind.) H Con Res 95....3/16/55. Request observance of National Mental Health Week. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 4983....3/16/55. Fix fees payable to Patent Office. Judiciary.

GARMATZ (D Md.) H Con Res 96....3/16/55. Similar to Brownson (R Ind.) H Con Res 95.

HIESSTAND (R Calif.) HR 4925....3/15/55. Incorporate National Academy of Chefs. Judiciary.

HOLTZMAN (D N.Y.) H J Res 258....3/18/55. Designate first Sunday in October of each year as Grandparents' Day. Judiciary.

QUIGLEY (D Pa.) HR 4996....3/16/55. Incorporate Society of 28th Division. Judiciary.

TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) HR 4944....3/15/55. Recognize as professionals National Academy of Chefs. Judiciary.

CIVIL SERVICE

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 1490....3/16/55. Increase rates of compensation of certain officers and employees of federal government. Civil Service.

BROYHILL (R Va.) HR 4979....3/16/55. Authorize and direct Civil Service Commission to make study of classification of and rates of basic compensation payable re technical, scientific, and engineering positions in classified civil service. Civil Service.

DAWSON (D Ill.) HR 4919....3/15/55. Amend section 3 of Travel Expense Act of 1949, as amended, to provide increased maximum per diem allowance for subsistence and travel expenses. Government Operations.

SHIKES (D Fla.) HR 4996....3/16/55. Amend section 202 (7) of Classification Act of 1949 re employees in recognized trades or crafts. Civil Service.
TEAGUE (R Calif.) HR 5053....4/18/55. Amend Federal Employees' Compensation Act to establish additional wage basis for computing compensation in cases of recurrence of disability and in cases of death occurring subsequent to such recurrence. Labor.

COMMEMORATIVE

BUTLER (R Md.) S 1453....3/15/55. Authorize issuance of special series of stamps commemorative of 300th anniversary of arrival of first Jewish people in America. Civil Service.
CASE (R R.D.) S 1506....3/18/55. Authorize issuance of special stamp commemorative of 50th anniversary of U.S. Forest Service and its accomplishments in conservation. Civil Service.
LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S 1446....3/15/55. Provide that special gold star shall be added to flag of U.S. in honor of members of armed forces who have died in service of their country. Judiciary.
SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S 1475....3/16/55. Authorize issuance of special stamp commemorative of 125th anniversary of establishment of savings and loan associations in America. Civil Service.

DONOHUE (D Mass.) HR 5110....3/21/55. Declare October 12 to be legal holiday. Judiciary.

CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

CURTIS (R Mass.) H Con Res 94....3/16/55. Favor waiver of state residence requirements in certain elections. Administration.
GENTRY (D Texas) H J Res 254....3/15/55. Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S., permitting President of U.S. to disapprove any item of appropriation in appropriation bills passed by Congress. Judiciary.
THOMSON (R Wyo.) H J Res 255....3/15/55. Assure equal application of Constitution and laws of U.S. to individuals of both sexes. Judiciary.

CRIMES, COURTS AND PRISONS

***BUSH** (R Conn.), Purtell (R Conn.) S 1470....3/16/55. Provide for appointment of district judge for district of Connecticut. Judiciary.
***KEFAUVER** (D Tenn.), Watkins (R Utah) S 1480....3/16/55. Amend chapter 235 of title 18, U.S.C., to provide for appellate review of sentences on appeal by defendant in criminal cases. Judiciary.
MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 1497....3/18/55. Amend title 28 of U.S.C. to provide for transfer of cases between district courts and Court of Claims. Judiciary.

BOLTON, F.P. (R Ohio) HR 4978....3/16/55. Increase penalties applicable to individuals convicted of violating certain narcotic laws. Ways and Means.
CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 5060....3/18/55. Amend section 1114 of title 18 U.S.C., as amended, in reference to protection of officers and employees of U.S. by including probation officers of United States district courts. Judiciary.
CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 5061....3/18/55. Establish commission and advisory committee on international rules of judicial procedure. Judiciary.
CRETELLA (R Conn.) HR 4984....3/16/55. Provide for appointment of district judge for district of Connecticut. Judiciary.
FRAZIER (D Tenn.) HR 5062....3/18/55. Similar to Huddleston (D Ala.) HR 5001.
FRAZIER (D Tenn.) HR 5063....3/18/55. Amend title 18 of U.S.C. re mailing of obscene matter. Judiciary.
HUDDLESTON (D Ala.) HR 5001....3/16/55. Prohibit transportation of obscene matters in interstate or foreign commerce. Judiciary.
KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 4930....3/15/55. Amend chapter 235 of title 18, U.S.C., to provide for appellate review of sentences on appeal by defendant in criminal cases. Judiciary.
KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 5096....3/21/55. Authorize admission into evidence in certain criminal proceedings of information intercepted in national security investigations. Judiciary.
LANE (D Mass.) HR 4932....3/15/55. Similar to Keating (R N.Y.) HR 4930.
MINSHALL (R Ohio) HR 5113....3/21/55. Amend section 2111, 2112 and 641, title 18 U.S.C., to increase penalties for robbery and burglary of government property. Judiciary.
MINSHALL (R Ohio) HR 5114....3/21/55. Provide penalties for robbery and burglary of government property. Judiciary.
REED (R Ill.) HR 4940....3/15/55. Amend title 18, U.S.C. re Customs Court. Judiciary.
SHORT (R Mo.) HR 5052....3/18/55. Amend chapter 113 of title 18 U.S.C., to provide for punishment of persons transporting and receiving stolen dogs in interstate commerce. Judiciary.
TUCK (D Va.) HR 5007....3/16/55. Amend title 28, U.S.C. to provide that district courts shall have jurisdiction of certain civil actions

only if amount in controversy exceeds \$10,000 and provide that their jurisdiction based on diversity of citizenship shall not extend to actions in which corporations are parties. Judiciary.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

***MORSE** (D Ore.), McNamara (D Mich.) S 1505....3/18/55. Increase salaries of employees of Board of Education of D.C. D.C.

AUCHINCLOSS (R N.J.) HR 4909....3/15/55. Make provision re consolidation of National Tax Association, corporation organized under laws of D.C., with Tax Institute Inc. and corporation organized under membership corporations law of state of New York, in accordance with applicable provisions of membership corporations law of that state. D.C.

GENTRY (D Texas) HR 4921....3/15/55. Prohibit picketing on any of sidewalks immediately adjacent to and bordering on grounds of White House. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) HR 4993....3/16/55. Authorize Board of Commissioners of D.C. to permit certain improvements to business property situated in D.C. D.C.

POWELL (D N.Y.) HR 4956....3/15/55. Establish advisory board to assist Commission created by joint resolution of Dec. 20, 1944 in considering site and design for National Memorial Stadium in D.C. D.C.

TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) HR 5119....3/21/55. Amend act entitled "An act to authorize D.C. government to establish Office of Civil Defense, and for other purposes" approved Aug. 11, 1950. D.C.

INDIAN AND TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS

***MONRONEY** (D Okla.), Kerr (D Okla.) S 1458....3/16/55. Provide for distribution of funds belonging to members of Creek Nation of Indians. Interior.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 4920....3/15/55. Provide for review and determination of claims for return of lands, in territory of Hawaii, conveyed to government during World War II by organizations composed of persons of Japanese ancestry. Interior.

GREEN (D Ore.) HR 5092....3/21/55. Provide for hospitalization and care of mentally ill of Alaska. Interior.

GREEN (D Ore.) HR 5093....3/21/55. Provide for location, establishment, construction, equipment and operation of hospital for mentally ill of Alaska. Interior.

LAND AND LAND TRANSFERS

ANDERSON (D N.M.) S 1494....3/18/55. Authorize Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to convey to village of Central in state of New Mexico certain lands administered by Veterans' Administration facility at Fort Bayard, N.M. Labor.

MURRAY (D Mont.) (by request) S 1463....3/16/55. Provide for management and disposition of certain public domain lands in state of Oklahoma. Interior.

TRIMBLE (D Ark.) HR 4947....3/15/55. Prohibit disposal of certain surplus real property. Public Works.

POST OFFICE

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 1486....3/18/55. Amend section 16 of act entitled "An act to adjust salaries of postmasters, supervisors, and employees in field service of Post Office Department", approved Oct. 24, 1951 (65 Stat 632; 39 U.S.C. 876c). Civil Service.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 1487....3/18/55. Make provision re contracts for conduct of contract postal stations. Civil Service.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 1488....3/18/55. Make provision re payment of money orders. Civil Service.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 1489....3/18/55. Increase rates of basic salary of postmasters, officers, supervisors, and employees in postal field service, to eliminate certain salary inequities. Civil Service.

MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 4937....3/15/55. Make provision re payment of judgments by Post Office Department. Civil Service.

MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 4938....3/15/55. Make provision re contracts for conduct of contract postal stations. Civil Service.

RHODES (D Pa.) HR 5004....3/16/55. Protect rights of veterans of World War II in field postal service. Civil Service.

PRESIDENTIAL POLICY

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S Res 79....3/15/55. Similar to Thye (R Minn.) S Res 78.

THYE (R Minn.) S Res 78....3/15/55. Disapprove sale of certain rubber-producing facilities in California. Banking and Currency.

LANHAM (D Ga.) HR 5099.....3/21/55. Create Department of Peace and Disarmament. Government Operations.
SIKES (D Fla.) HR 5115.....3/21/55. Prohibit disposal by contract or executive order of work traditionally performed by civilian components of Department of Defense. Armed Services.
THOMPSON (D Texas) H Con Res 97.....3/21/55. Express sense of Congress on continuing operation of tin smelter at Texas City, Texas. Banking and Currency.

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS AND BANKING

BRIDGES (R N.H.) S 1491.....3/18/55. Provide U.S. with gold standard and redeemable currency and correct other defects in monetary system of U.S. Banking and Currency.
*THYME (R Minn.), Capehart (R Ind.) S 1500.....3/18/55. Amend Small Business Act of 1953 re compensation of Small Business Administration employees. Banking and Currency.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 5047.....3/18/55. Increase compensation of trustees in bankruptcy. Judiciary.
CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 4954.....3/15/55. Amend Clayton Act by granting right of action to U.S., to recover damages under antitrust laws establishing uniform statute of limitations. Judiciary.
COOPER (D Tenn.) HR 4904.....3/15/55. Extend Renegotiation Act of 1951 for two years. Ways and Means.
McVEY (R Ill.) HR 5049.....3/18/55. Establish National Monetary Commission. Banking and Currency.
WALTER (D Pa.) HR 4958.....3/15/55. Amend Clayton Act to allow courts discretion in awarding damages. Judiciary.

COMMERCE AND COMMUNICATIONS

BUSH (R Conn.) S 1469.....3/16/55. Declare portion of waterway at Bridgeport, Conn., known as west branch of Cedar Creek, a non-navigable stream. Commerce.
ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) S 1492.....3/18/55. Amend subsection 216 (c) part II of Interstate Commerce Act to require establishment by motor carriers of reasonable through routes and joint rates, charges and classifications. Commerce.
MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) S 1456.....3/15/55. Amend sections 212, 219, (a), 221 (a), and 410 (a) of Communications Act of 1934 as amended to make it unlawful for any person to hold position of officer of more than one carrier except under certain conditions. Commerce.
*SCHOEPPEL (R Kan.), Payne (R Maine), Bible (D Nev.) S 1462.....3/16/55. Amend subsection 406 (b) of Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended re authority of Civil Aeronautics Board to fix different rates for different air carriers. Commerce.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 5109.....3/21/55. Amend Ship Mortgage Act, 1920 to facilitate marine mortgage transactions by eliminating certain procedural difficulties arising under that act and make preferred marine mortgages available on all towboats. Merchant Marine.
BONNER (D N.C.) HR 4952.....3/15/55. Clarify and consolidate authority to require establishment, maintenance, and operation of aids to maritime navigation on fixed structures in or over navigable waters of U.S. Merchant Marine.
COOLEY (D N.C.) HR 5033.....3/17/55. Amend section 203 of Interstate Commerce Act to provide that in certain cases leaf tobacco shall not be considered agricultural commodity for purpose of agricultural exemption for motor carriers under subsection (b) (6) of such section. Commerce.
DAVIS (D Ga.) HR 4917.....3/15/55. Amend Federal Trade Commission Act to require that certain articles containing synthetic rubber shall be so labeled. Commerce.
PRIEST (D Tenn.) HR 4939.....3/15/55. Amend section 212, 219 (a), 221 (a), 410 (a) of Communications Act of 1934 to authorize Commission to permit person to be officer in more than one carrier if one carrier owns more than 50 per centum of stock of other carriers concerned. Commerce.

NATURAL RESOURCES

BARRETT (R Wyo.) S 1502.....3/18/55. Permit mining, development, and utilization of mineral resources of all public lands withdrawn or reserved for power development, require public hearings prior to withdrawals of all public lands, and limit temporary withdrawals to five years. Interior.
BEALL (R Md.) S 1498.....3/18/55. Amend Natural Gas Act re jurisdiction over direct sales and conservation policy. Commerce.
MURRAY (D Mont.) (by request) S 1464.....3/16/55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to acquire certain rights of way and timber access roads. Interior.

BAILEY (D W.Va.) HR 5086.....3/21/55. Similar to Staggers (D W.Va.) HR 4943.

BYRD (D W.Va.) HR 5059.....3/18/55. Similar to Staggers (D W.Va.) HR 4943.
CARRIGG (R Pa.) HR 4981.....3/16/55. Similar to Staggers (D W.Va.) HR 4943.
DORN (D S.C.) HR 4919.....3/15/55. Provide for establishment and operation of laboratory for study of utilization of soil and water resources of Southeastern United States. Agriculture.
HESELTON (R Mass.) HR 4923.....3/15/55. Amend Natural Gas Act to clarify such act insofar as it relates to jurisdiction over sales in interstate commerce of natural gas. Commerce.
HESELTON (R Mass.) HR 4924.....3/15/55. Amend section 1 (b) of Natural Gas Act re jurisdiction over sales of natural gas by independent producers. Commerce.
KEE (D W.Va.) HR 5097.....3/21/55. Similar to Staggers (D W.Va.) HR 4943.
KELLEY (D Pa.) HR 5034.....3/17/55. Similar to Staggers (D W.Va.) HR 4943.
MORGAN (D Pa.) HR 5035.....3/17/55. Similar to Staggers (D W.Va.) HR 4943.
PERKINS (D Ky.) HR 5102.....3/21/55. Similar to Staggers (D W.Va.) HR 4943.
SAYLOR (R Pa.) HR 4959.....3/15/55. Similar to Staggers (D W.Va.) HR 4943.
STAGGERS (D W.Va.) HR 4943.....3/15/55. Amend Natural Gas Act re jurisdiction over direct sales and conservation policy. Commerce.
VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 5068.....3/18/55. Similar to Staggers (D W.Va.) HR 4943.

PUBLIC WORKS AND RECLAMATION

*MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Jackson (D Wash.) S 1451.....3/15/55. Authorize project for improvement of Sammamish River in state of Washington. Public Works.

BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) HR 4953.....3/15/55. Amend act of June 21, 1940, as amended, re alteration of certain bridges over navigable water to change method by which apportionment of total cost is made. Public Works.
BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) HR 4980.....3/16/55. Provide for operation and maintenance of certain flood control projects by local interests. Public Works.

TAXES AND TARIFFS

COTTON (R N.H.) S 1485.....3/18/55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to reduce amount of income tax payable in case of individual 65 years of age or over who sells his home and does not acquire new one. Finance.
PASTORE (D R.I.) S 1478.....3/16/55. Provide for refund or credit of internal revenue taxes and customs duties paid on distilled spirits and wines lost, rendered unmarketable, or condemned by health authorities as result of hurricane of 1954. Judiciary.
*YOUNG (R N.D.), Wiley (R Wis.) S 1468.....3/16/55. Provide for payment to farmers of amount of tax paid on gasoline used by them in farming. Finance.

ASHLEY (D Ohio) HR 4907.....3/15/55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide additional exemption for taxpayer or spouse who is physically or mentally incapable of caring for himself. Ways and Means.
ASHLEY (D Ohio) HR 5032.....3/17/55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide deduction in certain cases for disabled veterans who replace automobiles furnished by Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. Ways and Means.
CHENOWETH (R Colo.) HR 5048.....3/18/55. Exempt farm transportation from tax. Ways and Means.
JENKINS (R Ohio) HR 4929.....3/15/55. Amend act of Oct. 19, 1949 entitled "An act to assist states in collecting sales and use taxes on cigarettes". Ways and Means.
KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 4931.....3/15/55. Amend section 812 of Internal Revenue Code of 1939 re trust or other interest in property with power of appointment or power to consume in surviving spouse. Ways and Means.
KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 4991.....3/16/55. Suspend for one year certain duties upon importation of aluminum and aluminum alloys. Ways and Means.
KING (D Calif.) HR 4992.....3/16/55. Amend Internal Revenue Code to provide that gain from sale of residence by taxpayer who has attained age of 65 shall be excluded from gross income. Ways and Means.
McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 4933.....3/15/55. Permit local taxation of private interest in personal property and work in process and inventories of material acquired by federal government for military security and national defense but in possession of contractors with federal government. Ways and Means.

MEADER (R Mich.) HR 4934.....3/15/55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that for excise tax purposes, sale price of refrigerator components shall not include value of similar components accepted in exchange. Ways and Means.

PHILBIN (D Mass.) HR 5103.....3/21/55. Amend section 2104 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re property within U.S. Ways and Means.

SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 4999.....3/16/55. Similar to Keogh (D N.Y.) HR 4931.

TUMULTY (D N.J.) HR 5008.....3/16/55. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to provide that silk fabrics shall be exempt from duty when imported by certain religious societies for use in manufacture of clerical vestments, robes and altar cloths. Ways and Means.

UTT (R Calif.) HR 5067.....3/18/55. Amend section 721 of Internal Revenue Code of 1939 re abnormalities in income during World War II excess profits tax period. Ways and Means.



Late Developments

March 25, 1955

Late developments of the week ending March 25, briefly summarized on this page, will be covered in appropriate sections of the March 25 Weekly Report.

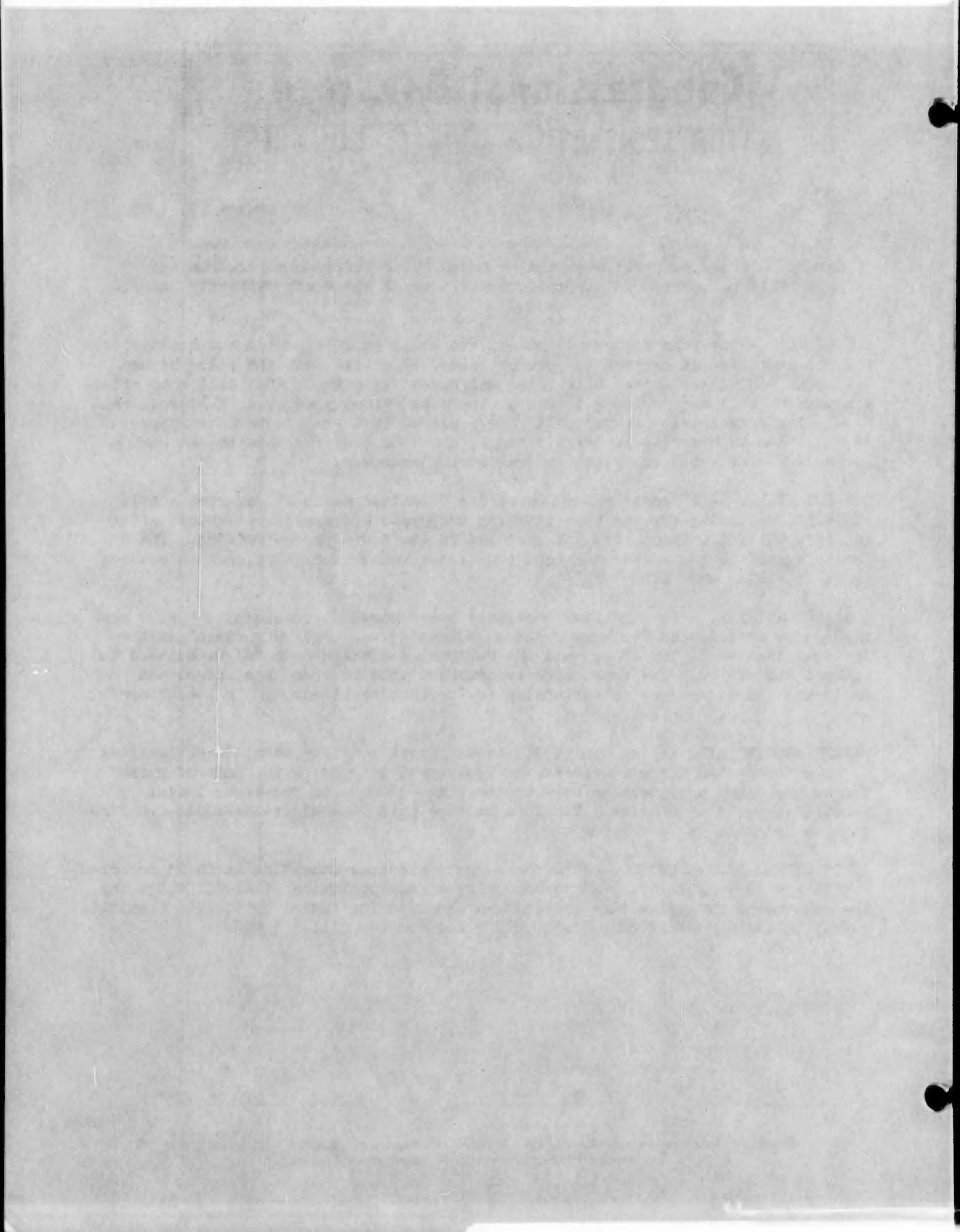
PAY RAISES -- The Senate March 25 passed two bills to give postal and classified federal employees an average 10 percent raise, effective when the bills become law. The postal employees' bill (S 1) was passed by a 72-21 roll call vote after a motion to kill an average 7.5 percent increase was adopted by a 52-41 roll-call vote. The classified workers' bill (S 67) passed by a voice vote after approval of S 1. Senate Minority Leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) said he was sure a 10 percent hike would be vetoed by President Eisenhower.

TAX CUT KILLED -- A Senate-House Conference Committee March 25 reported a bill (HR 4259) extending for one year existing corporate and excise tax rates, after knocking out a \$20 income tax cut included in the House-passed version. The Senate agreed to the conference report by voice vote. The House, not in session March 25, still must act.

RAILROAD RATES -- A Presidential emergency board March 25 recommended that a commission be established "to review and to modernize wage rate structure" in the railroad industry. The group said the National Mediation Board might be used to conduct the review. The board also recommended that railroad conductors and employers resume collective bargaining to "correct the inequity" in conductors' pay.

PERESS HEARING ENDS -- The Senate Government Operations Permanent Investigations Subcommittee voted March 25 to ask the Department of Justice to "further pursue the Peress case" to determine whether there are grounds to prosecute Irving Peress, former Army dentist. The Subcommittee said it would release its own findings in the case in "a week or two."

AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATIONS -- The House Appropriations Committee March 25 reported a bill (HR 5239 -- H Rept 303) recommending an appropriation of \$694,107,434 for the Department of Agriculture and related agencies for fiscal 1956. The Committee cut by \$17,424,524 President Eisenhower's request for \$711,531,958.



Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 84th CONGRESS

As of March 25, 1955

REPORTED → PASSED KILLED X SIGNED *

BILL	HOUSE	SENATE	SIGNED
RECIPROCAL TRADE	→	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
HEALTH REINSURANCE			
HAWAIIAN STATEHOOD	→		
ALASKAN STATEHOOD	→		
DRAFT EXTENSION	→	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
RESERVE PROGRAM			
SUGAR ACT			
BRICKER AMENDMENT			
FORMOSA POLICY	→	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	→ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> *
MUTUAL SECURITY			
MINIMUM WAGE			
HOUSING PROGRAMS			
HIGHWAY PROGRAM			
POSTAL RATES			
CONGRESSIONAL PAY	→	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	→ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> *
INCOME TAX CUT	→	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	→ X X
EXCISE EXTENSION	→	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	→ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
POSTAL PAY RAISE	→	→	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FARM PRICE SUPPORTS	→		
FEDERAL PAY RAISE	→		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

APPROPRIATIONS

House has passed Treasury-Post Office, Labor-HEW, and Interior Departments appropriations. Agriculture Department appropriations bill has been reported in the House.



The Week in Congress

10 Percent More

Uncle Sam's postal and classified employees were voted a 10 percent pay increase March 25 by the Senate, even though President Eisenhower was reported ready to veto any increase above 7.5 percent. But before the White House can act or the employees get added pay, the House must approve the bill. The House March 21 in effect rejected a 7.5 percent boost for postal workers when the proposal was brought up on a take-it-or-leave-it basis. Before approving the pattern-setting postal raise, 72-21, the Senate killed a 7.5 percent raise, 52-41.

Four-Power Talks?

President Eisenhower endorsed the idea of exploratory talks which could lead to a Big Four "parley at the summit." The President's statement clarified a situation which arose when the State Department announced it backed the demands of Sen. Walter F. George (D Ga.) for Big Four talks, while Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.) announced Mr. Eisenhower was opposed to a top-level conference.

Money, Money, Money

The House passed three appropriations bills carrying total funds of some \$3.5 billion. One measure allocated \$2.3 billion for the Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare Departments; another appropriated \$298 million for the Department of the Interior and related agencies; and the third carried \$857 million in supplemental funds for fiscal 1955.

End, or Beginning

A Senate Government Operations subcommittee rang down the curtain on its second probe into the discharge of one-time Army dentist Irving Peress. The lawmakers voted to let the Justice Department decide whether perjury had been committed by any of the witnesses.

Fluff Rebuffed

The Senate busily amended a bill to boost cotton acreage allotments, then turned around and defeated the measure. Before the final vote, however, wheat state lawmakers had tacked onto the bill an amendment which would have provided higher acreage quotas for wheat as well as cotton.

Stories here are summaries of the week's events. For Weekly Report pages with more details, check Contents on the cover.

Rubber Deal Approved

Sale of 24 government-owned synthetic rubber plants was approved by Congress. The sale would bring the government some \$310 million.

Before final approval was granted, both chambers rejected proposals to disapprove the entire deal and prohibit the "package" sale of three California plants. Another measure, which would permit the U.S. to re-open negotiations for sale of a Texas plant, was also passed.

Three Probes Wind Up

Three headline-catching Congressional probes ended their public hearings phase, at least temporarily. One Senate subcommittee wound up its investigation of the federal security system; another finished its look at the stock market; a third decided it had heard enough testimony on the pending reciprocal trade bill.

No Tax Cut

A joint conference committee voted to strip a proposed \$20 income tax cut from a bill to extend existing excise and corporate taxes. The tax cut had been added to the bill in the House, but killed in the Senate. The Senate speedily agreed to the conference report.

Coming Up

Congress hopes to trim the claws of monopoly without curbing the growth of efficiency in a high-powered economy. Congressional study will soon pick up speed after release of a report by a Justice Department advisory committee. Both parties will try to swing 1956 votes with the monopoly issue. It's been a political bonanza ever since Teddy Roosevelt demonstrated the drama of "trust-busting" some 65 years ago.